

Shultz Sees Freedom Someday for Eastern Bloc

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, asserting that "the tide of history is with us," has expressed confidence that freedom would someday be restored to the Soviet-dominated countries of Eastern Europe.

In a speech Monday to the annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago, Mr. Shultz echoed a theme struck Friday by President Ronald Reagan, who said that the United States would not passively accept the "permanent subjugation of the people of Eastern Europe."

On Saturday, the Soviet press agency Tass accused Mr. Reagan of challenging "the postwar political setup in Europe."

Mr. Shultz's remarks, which coincided with the opening of the Republican National Convention in Dallas, seemed to represent part of a Reagan administration effort to portray U.S. foreign policy as dynamic and the Soviet Union's as faltering in the face of American firmness.

In the speech, Mr. Shultz extolled the value of a strong military as a prerequisite for an effective diplomacy.

"As your secretary of state, I can tell you from experience that no diplomacy can succeed in an environment of fear or from a position of weakness," he said.

"We know, as surely as we know anything, that negotiations and diplomacy not backed by strength are ineffectual at best, dangerous at worst."

At the same time, he said, it was important to have patience in the conduct of foreign policy and not to expect overnight changes.

"Our policies are working," Mr. Shultz said. "Gradually, but inevitably, communist aggression is losing the contest" in Central America and in other parts of the world.

"The tide of history is with us," he declared. "The values that Americans cherish — democratic freedom, peace and the hope of prosperity — are taking root all around the world."

He said that in Europe the "solidarity of democratic nations endures" and that the bonds among the allies "are strong and secure."

"Our shared moral values and political principles have made NATO the keeper of the peace for 35 years," he said, "and will continue to do so into the next century and beyond."

In contrast, he said, the Soviet alliance was in trouble.

"If there is weakness in Europe, it is within the Soviet empire," Mr. Shultz said. "The yearning for democracy and freedom in the countries of Eastern Europe is a powerful and growing force. We have seen it in recent years among the brave people of Poland, as we saw it in Czechoslovakia in 1968, in Hungary in 1956 and East Germany in 1953."

These were references to the martial law imposed in Poland in December 1981, the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, the use of Soviet troops to suppress an uprising in Hungary in October 1956, and the putting down of demonstrations in East Berlin by Soviet tank units in June 1953.

"We will never accept the idea of a divided Europe," Mr. Shultz said. "Time is not on the side of imperial domination. We may not see freedom in Eastern Europe in our lifetime. Our children may not see it in theirs. But someday it will happen. The world's future is a future of freedom."

His comment about not accepting a "divided Europe" was consistent with Mr. Reagan's remarks Friday before a Polish-American group. But both speeches raised questions about U.S. policy toward the postwar separation of Europe between East and West.

State Department officials said Monday that the United States remains committed to the Helsinki accords of 1975 that ruled out any change by force in the postwar borders in Europe, and that the administration has no plan to embark on a "liberation" scheme in Eastern Europe.

[In his speech, Mr. Shultz also dismissed election preparations in Nicaragua as "sham elections on the Soviet model." The Washington Post reported. It was the first high-level administration comment on Nicaragua's election rules since all deadlines for candidates to file papers there passed two weeks ago.]

[Mr. Shultz referred only in passing to current U.S. talks with the leftist Sandinista government, instead praising "the dedication of the Nicaraguan freedom fighters" who are seeking to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. They "want only to bring democracy to their people," Mr. Shultz said.]

[The Reagan administration has repeatedly demanded that Nicaragua hold elections with universal participation and uncensored media access. Nicaragua maintains that U.S.-backed rebel attacks make such conditions impossible, and the leading opposition coalition has refused to take part in the Nov. 4 election.]

Salvadoran Army Chief Urges Cut in U.S. Advisers

By Robert Block
Reuters

SAN SALVADOR — The chief of staff of the Salvadoran Army has called for a reduction in the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador.

"I do not want an increase of advisers, I want the number diminished," Colonel Adolfo Blandon said Monday. "Do you realize this would be a first? To send advisers away, to do the opposite of what was done in Vietnam?"

Colonel Blandon said his field commanders complained they received little support from the American personnel. "Many do not do anything," he said. "They sit around the barracks and often the commanding officers do not know why they are there."

He reportedly has given a list of the U.S. advisers he considers superfluous to General Paul F. Gorman, commander of the U.S. Southern Command. There are 55 American advisers in the country but there were no details about which ones, or how many, Colonel Blandon considered expendable.

On Aug. 1, General Gorman recommended to Congress that the number of advisers be increased to 125, a suggestion that was rejected by the White House.

"I have always said the advisers were useful but not indispensable," he said.

The U.S. advisers were originally sent to El Salvador to help instruct its 40,000-man army in basic military skills and counterinsurgency tactics.

Western military sources have said that only half the 55 advisers are involved in training. The remainder reportedly perform vaguely defined administrative duties, which often

include providing the U.S. Embassy with assessments of the Salvadoran Army commanders.

■ Rebels Step Up Activity

Robert J. McCartney of the Washington Post reported from San Salvador:

Leftist Salvadoran guerrillas have reportedly stepped up patrols in the past two weeks and both Salvadoran and U.S. officials said the activity appeared to signal a new offensive that could begin within a month.

The rebels launched a major offensive early last September, taking advantage of the start of the dry season when movement is easier in the hills. But several officials said the guerrillas appeared weaker now than a year ago and one source with access to military reports said that the Reagan administration apparently had exaggerated predictions of an impending guerrilla offensive to help pry military aid from Congress for the Salvadoran government.

"Their ability to stage coordinated attacks, or activity in several places at the same time, is more limited this year," said Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the army commander in El Salvador's three eastern provinces, on Monday.

Colonel Monterrosa attributed the change in part to an increased Salvadoran Army presence around guerrilla strongholds in the northeastern part of the country. Other officials said the army was benefiting from data on guerrilla troop movements obtained by U.S. reconnaissance planes based in Honduras.

The colonel predicted that the guerrillas would try "in the next few weeks" to launch a major offensive. Last year the offensive consisted of attacks on army positions and tempo-

rary occupation of scores of rural towns over a four-month period.

This summer, the army has been pressuring rebel strongholds in northeastern Morazan province, leading the insurgent Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to seek to carry the war to the west and center of the country.

Both of the rebels' largest raids this summer were in the west, and the guerrillas have waged a low-level but steady harassment campaign that has included ambushing troops, burning cotton crops, blowing up electrical equipment and laying homemade mines.

Ruben Zamora, a director of the Revolutionary Democratic Front, the political arm of the five guerrilla groups fighting the Salvadoran government, said last week: "The strategy of the government is to limit our activities to the north of the country. Our intention is to extend the war toward the west, toward the rear guard of the country."

Mr. Zamora added that, "We believe that we have been on the offensive" since late June. U.S. predictions of a major autumn offensive "annuse a little," he said.

One purpose for extending the war to the west is to improve security for a guerrilla arms supply route from Guatemala, according to U.S. officials. Some military experts contend that the Guatemalan route is a principal source of arms from outside the country, although U.S. officials stressed they believed that routes from Nicaragua were more important.

Apart from the accelerated actions in the west, however, the guerrillas have generally been on the defensive this summer. The army has maintained a frequent presence in areas that previously were dominated by the guerrillas in northern San Miguel province, thus helping to isolate the rebels in neighboring Morazan.

WORLD BRIEFS

Labor's Peres Gains Ground in Israel

TEL AVIV (AP) — Shimon Peres, leader of Israel's Labor Party, won the support Tuesday of two small but influential factions.

The endorsements came from Ezer Weizman, former defense minister, and Yigal Hurvitz, former finance minister, who between them control four seats in the 120-member Knesset, or parliament.

Mr. Peres was chosen to put together the country's next government after his party narrowly defeated Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Bloc in elections last month. Mr. Shamir, the caretaker prime minister, had hoped to block Mr. Peres and form his own government with the backing of several small conservative parties.

Libyan Is Found Dead in London

LONDON (AP) — A wealthy Libyan businessman accused of conspiring to cause explosions in Britain in March was found to a London apartment and murdered, police said Tuesday after finding his decomposed body.

Ali el-Ghbour, who was released on bail in June despite police objections, was one of two Libyans accused of plotting three London bombings in which 26 people were injured. Police said the explosions apparently were aimed at opponents of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

Mr. el-Ghbour, 45, was found shot to death Monday in an apartment in London's Marylebone district. A spokesman for Scotland Yard said that "we do believe el-Ghbour was killed by his assassin."

GENEVA (AP) — The son-in-law of the dissident Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, asked a United Nations human rights panel on Tuesday for a special inquiry into the case of the Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Speaking for the New York-based International League for Human Rights, Elizaveta Yankelevich also asked the UN Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to request permission to visit Mr. Sakharov's wife, Yelena G. Bonner, who has reportedly been charged with anti-Soviet slanders.

Mr. Yankelevich asked the subcommittee to propose a "special rapporteur" to travel to the Soviet Union to investigate reports that Mr. Sakharov is being "kept against his will" in a Gorki hospital "where he is attended by a psychiatrist and administered mind-altering drugs." Vsevolod N. Sofinsky, one of two Soviet delegates to the subcommittee, denounced the statement as "absolutely wrong and full of lies, slander and falsity."

UN Is Asked to Study Sakharov Case

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Suárez Is Ordered to Leave Uruguay

MONTEVIDEO (AP) — The former Spanish prime minister, Adolfo Suárez, said Monday the military government had ordered him to leave Uruguay by 7 P.M. Tuesday and had accused him of violating the terms of his tourist visa. Mr. Suárez came to Uruguay to help defend an unimised presidential candidate, Wilson Fernández Aldunate.

Mr. Fernández is the National Party candidate in elections scheduled for Nov. 23 that are to return the country to civilian rule. The military has banned him from politics, and last week he asked the party to pick another candidate. But the party decided on Sunday to ask him to remain.

Meanwhile, the government released Mr. Fernández's son, Juan, 31, on Monday after a military court judge granted a defense request that he be freed while his case is tried. The two Fernández were arrested June 16 on charges of subversive activities as they returned from 11 years of self-exile.

Liberia Says Professor Planned Coup

MONROVIA (Reuters) — Monrovia radio accused a detained university professor Tuesday of plotting with foreign backing to overthrow the government of Samuel K. Doe.

The radio, citing an official statement issued Monday, said Amos Sawyer, a political science professor at the University of Liberia, had planned to force Mr. Doe to resign by using a series of bomb attacks and to install a Socialist government "with the aid of foreign countries, including three African states." It did not name the nations.

Mr. Sawyer, two colonels and a student leader were arrested on Sunday. Mr. Sawyer, who chaired a committee that wrote the nation's new civilian constitution, formed the Liberia People's Party to contest elections scheduled next year. The radio quoted Mr. Doe, who seized power in a coup in 1980, as reaffirming his commitment to constitutional rule.

Arrests Linked to South African Vote

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — South African police detained at least a 35 opposition leaders early Tuesday the day before elections for a mixed-race chamber of Parliament, family members and opposition organizations said. Police at headquarters in Pretoria at first denied knowing of any arrests said later that an undetermined number of persons had been arrested.

Many of those detained were said to have been connected with the United Democratic Front, which opposes apartheid, or racial segregation, and is urging a boycott of the election.

Opponents of apartheid noted that the white chamber of the new Parliament would outnumber the mixed-race chamber and the Indian chamber together. The country's Indians will vote Aug. 29.

U.S. to Check Space Shuttle Complex

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Air Force secretary, Verne Orr, is sending an official to Vandenberg Air Force Base in California to determine whether a space-shuttle launching site under construction there is safe, a Pentagon spokesman said Tuesday.

Earlier, the NBC television network quoted air force inspections as having said there was a 20-percent chance of an explosion "when they try to launch the shuttle." The first flight from the California site is scheduled in October 1983.

Lieutenant Colonel Michael L. Burch, the spokesman, said the air force became aware of a welding problem at the launching complex in December and started corrective action after 8,000 welds were found to be suspect.

Famine Peril in Third World Forecast

VIENNA (Reuters) — The Third World will have 453 million more mouths than it can feed by the end of the century unless it improves its farming methods, according to a United Nations study released Tuesday.

The methods recommended include improved seeds, soil conservation, the use of fertilizers and the use of chemicals against weeds, pests and plant diseases.

The report said 64 developing countries would be in a critical situation by the year 2000 unless such techniques were used. It was issued by two UN agencies and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, a research organization.

69 Arrested in U.K. Miners' Protest

LONDON (AP) — Police made 69 arrests Tuesday as striking British coal miners fought with police protecting several miners returning to work in northern England and Scotland.

With the walkout over proposed pit closures now in its 24th week, the National Coal Board said its campaign for a return to work continued to gain momentum. Every coalfield reported at least one miner working, but the numbers were only fractionally higher this week.

The coal board chairman, Ian MacGregor, during a visit to a new pit in northern England, urged the Conservative government and regional police authorities to take court action against the leftist miners' union leader, Arthur Scargill, over picket line violence.

For the Record

Argentina nearly doubled the minimum wage and raised salaries of all public and private employees for August by 18 percent on Monday, slightly less than July's rate of inflation. Labor leaders had sought a 23 percent increase, contending that is the projected rate of inflation for August.

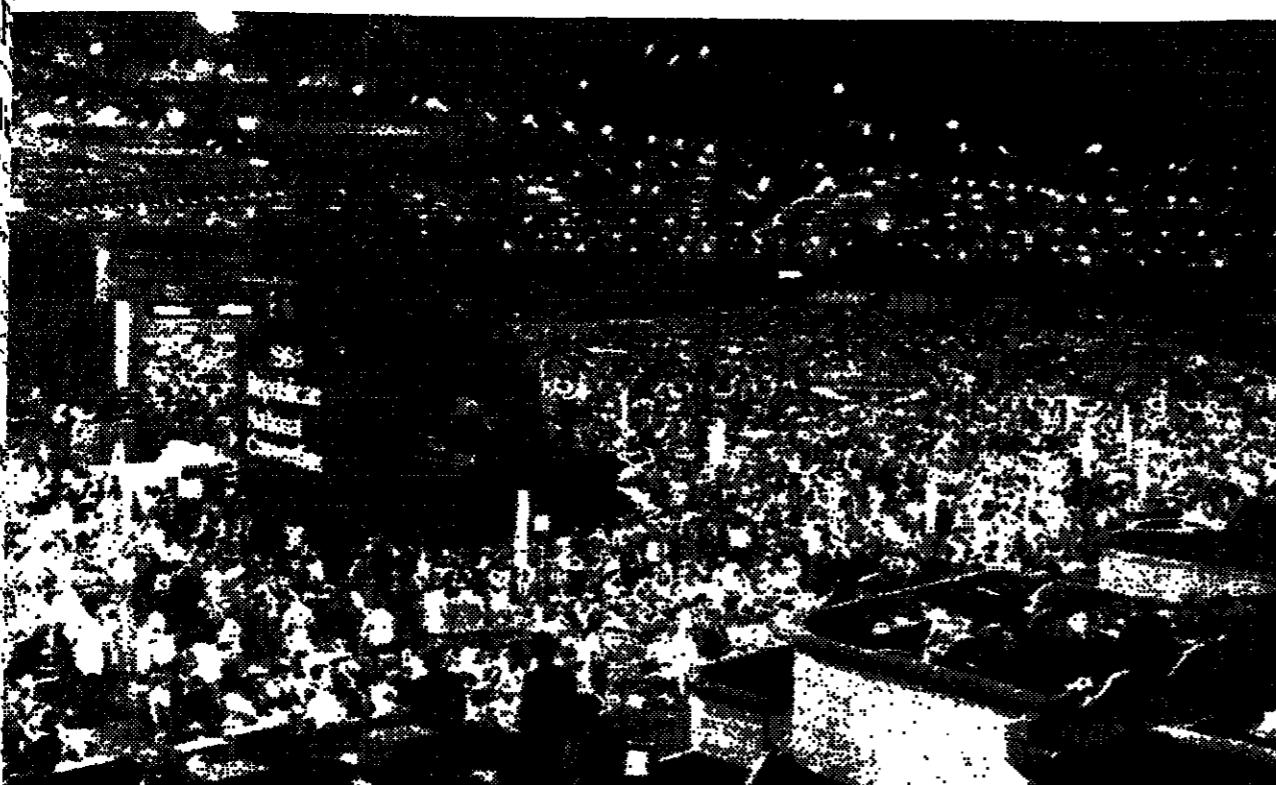
Leaders of the two major U.S. postal unions, meeting at their conventions in Las Vegas, voted Monday to reject an illegal strike and, in effect, to pursue binding arbitration of the deadlocked negotiations on the contracts that cover the 600,000 unionized postal workers.

President Roberto Suárez Corrales of Honduras announced Monday that he had replaced six of his 14 cabinet ministers as part of a shake-up intended to counter accusations that his government was doing little to solve the nation's economic problems.

The other ad, a takeoff on a magazine commercial, shows a looseleaf notebook jumping, and a voice saying "liberal," each time a question on Mr. Mondale's record on taxes, arms and deficits is raised.

Correction

The dollar-equivalent figure for the British pound was incorrect in some editions Tuesday because of an error by The Associated Press-Dow Jones News Service. The correct figure was \$1.3170 to the pound.



A view of the Dallas Convention Center while the Republican Party is meeting. The podium is at the far right.

Kirkpatrick, in Dallas, Denounces Democrats

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

DALLAS — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, a registered Democrat, took the rostrum at the Republican National Convention to denounce her party for "hiding its head in the sand" in the face of Soviet aggression.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations and one of the highest-ranking women in the Reagan administration, declared that President Ronald Reagan had "silenced talk of inevitable American decline and minded the world of the advantages of freedom."

Republicans have been on the offensive on women's issues and we've been seeking ways to portray Democrats as soft on military funding. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's appearance Monday, the first night of convention, was useful to them both counts.

It was particularly significant because Mrs. Kirkpatrick was close many years to Hubert H. Humphrey, the former vice president and senator from Minnesota who died in 1978, and to other Democrats who were liberal on domestic and welfare issues but who advocated a tough approach in foreign affairs.

These Democrats were alienated in their party in a schism over the Vietnam War, and Monday has marked the first time that the prominent Democratic conservative "has taken to a public platform. When asked about a rumor that plans to switch to the Republican Party, Mrs. Kirkpatrick said in television interview Monday that "I don't have any such us." The Associated Press reported.

In her pointed criticism of Democratic foreign policy positions, Mrs. Kirkpatrick attacked by name Democratic presidential nomi-

nee, Walter F. Mondale, Humphrey's protégé in politics. For this she received some of her greatest applause.

As she took the rostrum, Mrs. Kirkpatrick was applauded wildly by delegates holding signs reading "Tell 'em, Jeane." Later, when she asserted that Mr. Reagan was not responsible for a list of Soviet repressions, the crowd shouted ever louder: "No! No! No!"

Mrs. Kirkpatrick asserted that Democrats had abandoned the world view of presidents Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson and had become "indifferent" to Soviet expansionism.

She described the presidency of Jimmy Carter as "the dismal period of retreat and decline" and said: "It was not malaise we suffered from, it was Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale."

As one of Mr. Reagan's most influential foreign policy advisers, Mrs. Kirkpatrick offered a Republican campaign manifesto on foreign policy that confronted heads of many of Mr. Reagan's troubles with the Kremlin and in Lebanon and Central America.

"When our Marines, sent to Lebanon on a multinational peace-keeping mission with the consent of the United States Congress, were murdered in their sleep, the blame-America-first crowd did not blame the terrorists who murdered the Marines, they blamed the United States," she said. "But then, they always blame America first."

"When the Soviet Union walked out of arms-control negotiations, and refused to even discuss the issues, the San Francisco Democrats didn't blame Soviet infidelity. They blamed the United States."

And she added, "When Marxist dictators shooed their way to power in Central America, the San Francisco Democrats don't blame the guerrillas and their Soviet allies, they blame United States policies of 100 years ago."

Staff members who claim to be



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick addressing the Republican convention.

China Protests Party's Platform

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — China's ambassador to the United States has led the Republican Party platform "a gross violation of principles" guiding U.S.-Chinese relations. Ambassador Zhang Wenjin, in agram Monday to the chairman of the Republican Party convention and platform committee in Dallas, said the platform's declarations on Taiwan and Hong Kong "reflected in China's internal affairs and 'deeply hurt the national sentiments of the whole Chinese people.'

We were shocked to learn," Mr. Kirkpatrick said, "that your party has full support and implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act, showing no regard to the three U.S.-Joint communiques' on relations between the two countries. The act provided for U.S. maintain unofficial trade and cultural contacts with Taiwan and provide continued U.S. arms to Taiwan."

What is more," he added, "the public party draft platform so far as to advocate self-determination for the people of Hong Kong."

Republicans Make Pitch to Unhappy Democrats

(Continued from Page 1)

Walter Mondale would. But Walter is a man who can't say no." The sharp attacks drew repeated rounds of applause and got the convention off to a rolling start, but perhaps the most significant comments here are coming from political strategists who say they see strong evidence not only of Mr. Reagan's strength, but of increased support for the Republican Party, which represents a minority among stereotyped voters.

Robert Teeter, who conducts polls for the Reagan campaign and Republican congressional campaign committee, said recent polls showed that the president may be "coattails" that could bring in Republican candidates on election Day.

Goldwater Speech Stirs Worrisome Memories

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — Republican convention planners, seeking to honor Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, arranged for the conservative to address delegates Wednesday night. That may be in for more than they bargained for.

Staff members who claim to be

CONVENTION NOTEBOOK

familiar with Mr. Goldwater's text say it contains a repetition of words often uttered in accepting the party's 1964 presidential nomination:

"I would remind you that extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice. I would also remind you that moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."

They brought him a thunderous ovation but stamped his candidacy with extremism, helping pave the way for Lyndon B. Johnson's landslide victory.

"We don't need that," said a Reagan campaign coordinator.

A veteran of the 1964 campaign said, "The damn fools who scheduled Barry Goldwater to speak and didn't know he was going to sound like Barry Goldwater must have been 6 years old when he was running for president."

The Democrats "have not answered" these questions, she said, and "they haven't even asked."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick recalled the crisis of the Carter years, including the development of new Soviet missiles, the holding of American hostages in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

To dramatize the point, Mrs. Kirkpatrick asked a series of rhetorical questions including, "What would become of Africa if Europe fell under Soviet domination?" and "What would become of Israel" if it were to be surrounded by "Soviet client states?"

The Democrats "have not answered" these questions, she said, and "they haven't even asked."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick recalled the crisis of the Carter years, including the development of new Soviet missiles, the holding of American hostages in Iran and the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The projection, he said, is based on answers to a question about which party the voter most identifies with and has the most confidence in. When those "leaning" one way or the other are counted, he said, about 5 percent more people now identify with and have confidence in the Republican Party than the Democratic Party. Usually, he said, the Democratic Party has a big lead in this category.

The poll's findings represent

"the most positive data" he has ever seen on Mr. Reagan's appeal to Democrats, Mr. Teeter said.

Although the polling seemed to

support the Republicans' contention that Mr. Reagan will help the party's candidates in state and congressional races, past elections suggest that such predictions should be viewed with caution.

Where Have All the Protesters Gone?

By Haynes Johnson
Washington Post Service

DALLAS — The protesters' camp sits on a dusty plain, baking in the heat, wedged between a railroad track, a jail, a freeway and a polluted river. It held barely 600 people — a small turnout given the occasion and supposed motivation — and the inhabitants have scant hope that their effort represents political change.

Many are frankly discouraged by the slight mustering of their ranks. "Yeah, I was disappointed," said a bearded man in a baseball cap who was squatting on the ground near a campfire Monday. "I assumed the whole plain would be filled with people. I remember when we demonstrated in '68, wore black armbands and had 8,000 people. Now there's not enough people to make an impression."

Whatever else the Republican convention proves to be, it seems to mark the end of the sort of political protests — from civil rights to Vietnam — that once dominated newscasts and helped change the course of the country. Some would say that time was over long before this gathering of Republicans. If so, this convention underscores that finality.

The protest scene being played out here shows how little attention anyone pays to organized demonstrations these days. At their convention hall, the Republicans are celebrating success. "The American dream is alive and well," a speaker said from the podium at Monday's opening session, drawing loud applause. At their camp by the Trinity River, the protesters are a testament to political failure.

This is the Peace and Freedom Camp, a relic of the 1960s, peace flag and all, with a few tents pitched on the parched ground around two battered yellow school buses that had brought the protesters here.

Across the plain, on the other side of the freeway, stood a larger collection of tents. The "roadways" between them were designated with hand-lettered signs presumably intended to inspire the protesters and lift their spirits by recalling leaders of the past: Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard ran near the intersection of John L. Lewis and Harriet Tubman streets.

Scattered about were protest banners and signs: "All People Deserve Respect and Dignity Regardless of Color" and "Convert the Bomb Factories to Serve People."

At first, the protesters were reluctant to concede that they were not making much, if any, impact. It had cost a lot to come to Dallas; the economy had hurt a lot of people.

Compucorp, a Los Angeles-based company, has the largest computer operation at the convention. Their terminals at each of the 54 delegation locations, the command post and message center constitute an electronic mail system.

A company director estimated the value of the company's equip-

ment and services as "well over \$1.5 million, if they had to pay for it." The cost to the company, he said, was about \$250,000, of which the convention paid about 25 percent.

Alan Safron, a representative of American Network Services of Burlingame, California, said his systems linked the 46 convention hotels and the convention center with the media. VMX, a voice messaging system based in Richardson, Texas, provided its services and equipment to the convention at no charge. EPS of Dallas has been used by the convention for the last two months to make graphics. A spokesman said the company had received a nominal fee.

When Fred S. Eiland, press spokesman for the Federal Election Commission, was told of the arrangements, he said: "It possibly could be a contribution in kind. It could constitute a violation of the law, which prohibits both the making and accepting of corporate contributions."

Democratic National Committee officials said individual and corporate contributors had donated \$1 million worth of equipment and services to a special fund set up by the City of San Francisco for use by all conventions in the city. The funds were mostly used to expedite transportation and to provide office space and furniture.

A similar mechanism was set up by the city, which established the Dallas Convention Fund Inc. and received \$3.9 million in contributions. Gary Hoitsma, the convention's communications director, said, however, that the computer company efforts were not channeled through that mechanism.

Make sure you've got express check-in, a luggage allowance of 30 kilos and special lounge facilities.

Make sure you've got a

seat where you want to sit.

(Upstairs if you don't smoke,

downstairs if you do.)

And while you're

selecting your seat, make

sure you've got the widest

Business Class seat in the air.

Make sure it's got a generous recline

and you've got the comfort of extra leg

room.

Make sure you've got a choice

of menus,

and that

the food is

served on elegant china with fine cutlery

and table linen.

Make sure you've got French wine

and champagne from Moet and Chandon.

(Don't forget the cheese board

and fruit basket.)

Make sure

you've got a comprehensive selection

of business reading material.

And make sure you've

got an airline whose route network can

take you to 40 different destinations

across four continents.

In short, before you take off on

business, make sure you've

got a ticket flying

Royal Executive Class

on Thai.

And you'll know

you've got everything.

MAC-NA-NA-NA-NA

Thai

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	18.05	MR ED	
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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Thatcher and the Miners

The British miners' strike has now been running nearly five months, with much violence, hundreds of injuries, hundreds of arrests and a couple of deaths. Since the mines are nationalized, it is a strike against the government. Politics in industrial democracies is generally a process of working out tolerable compromises. That impulse is not visible this summer in Britain.

The immediate issue is the National Coal Board's attempt to close 20 of the least productive and most expensive mines. The union is striking for the preservation of jobs regardless of cost. Beyond that, it is trying to bring down Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government, as it brought down Edward Heath's government a decade ago.

For her part, Mrs. Thatcher appears to have found in the miners and their defense of the uneconomical mines an example of precisely the traditions which, she believes, are going to have to be broken if Britain's economy is ever to grow like France's or West Germany's. The spirit on both sides is radical — the miners' radical Socialism against Mrs. Thatcher's radical retribution. Each side seems to be convinced that it cannot give up much in this difficult contest of wills without damaging itself fatally. Both may be right.

The miners are weaker than they were a decade ago. They are not getting the same automatic support from other unions that they

did then, chiefly because their leadership has adamantly refused to allow a strike vote. Their tactic was to begin the strike with the most vehemently committed men and assume that they would sweep all the others along. That has led the union into heavy reliance upon flying squads of pickets moving — illegally — back and forth across the country. The result is a great deal of fighting with police, headbutting and rock-throwing.

It is not a conventional strike but a kind of rebellion, driven by a sense of real despair among the miners. Their union has lost more than half its members in the past 20 years. Normally people drift out of shrinking industries into the others. But the unemployment rate in Britain is now nearly 13 percent, by far the highest since the 1930s, and still rising.

Mrs. Thatcher appears to have concluded that it is crucial to her government and to her ideas not only to win this struggle with the miners but to be seen to win it without qualification. Over the months of the strike she has become more inflexible. She is right in principle, but she has long since passed the point at which most skillful politicians would have begun to look for ways to cut the costs of victory. The continuing violence by the miners is disquieting, but not so disquieting as the all-or-nothing mood that seems increasingly to have seized the British government.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Platform in Dallas

Is there any reason to take the platforms — the one the Republicans have adopted in Dallas, or the one the Democrats adopted in San Francisco last month — seriously? Not really, the experienced pros who run the Reagan and Mondale campaigns assure one and all. The Republican platform is full of exotica, and some of it has the air of proposals by college sophomores who stayed up too late the night before. The Democrats had their clunkers too. But don't worry, the pros will assure you, with a cheerful, cynical smile. Who cares what's in the platform anyway?

Well, no one can argue that parties are bound by their platform planks. Promises are sometimes made to be broken. But consider just how and why some of the outlandish promises in this year's platforms were made. The Republicans, their leaders say, accepted no-tax language and other planks the president was against, because they did not want to do anything to disrupt the unprecedented party unity this year. The Mondale forces accepted an anti-interventionist foreign policy plank, a union on quotas, and yet another party rules commission (which Walter Mondale had opposed) in order to eliminate every possible

floor fight with the outnumbered Jackson and Hart forces.

Hardheaded Realpolitik, it appears: The conventions are television programs, and nothing must be allowed to obstruct the happy, orderly flow. But a word of caution needs to be added. Don't be so quick to accept assurances by either party that the sillier planks in their platforms are 1,000 percent meaningless. Remember that the same people and the same political forces which extracted these concessions at or before the conventions will also be operating over the next four years, in Congress, in pressure groups, staffing the new administration. They will not operate in quite the same way, of course, or with the same effectiveness, when real laws and decisions and not just platform language are at stake. But they will be trying to move things in the same direction, and they will likely have some success. So if a re-elected President Reagan moves us toward a gold standard, or a new President Mondale moves toward withdrawing all American forces from some quarter of the world, do not be altogether surprised. It was there in the platform.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The Slow Rise of Gromyko

As Western governments look at the rubble of East-West relations they are forced to ponder these intriguing questions: What is the role of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko? And is he, with his enormous experience, a potential conduit of understanding or is he a major part of the problem?

Unfortunately the observable facts appear to support negative answers to such questions.

Westerners like to think that U.S.-Soviet relations will improve as more members of the Soviet power structure become sophisticated through exposure to the outside world. If this thesis is correct, Gromyko should be our kind of Soviet bureaucrat. After all, the man has been in more or less constant contact with the West since 1939, when he became head of the American department of the foreign ministry. He has since been ambassador to Washington, to the Court of St. James and to the UN Security Council. He sat behind Josef Stalin at the World War II conferences in Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam.

Gromyko became foreign minister in 1957, when John Foster Dulles was President Dwight D. Eisenhower's secretary of state. Since that time the U.S. State Department has gone through eight bosses: Christian Herter, Dean Rusk, William Rogers, Henry Kissinger, Cyrus Vance, Edmund Muskie, Alexander Haig and George Shultz. But the 75-year-old Gromyko is still running the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Outsiders are always at a disadvantage in trying to fathom what is going on behind Kremlin walls. But Western experts think that they see persuasive evidence that Gromyko is now a dominant voice in Soviet policy toward the outside world.

After Leonid I. Brezhnev's death in late 1982, Gromyko moved to the front row of the

Politburo seating chart. At the funeral of Yuri V. Andropov, Brezhnev's successor, the foreign minister actually spoke ahead of Dmitri F. Ustinov, the chief of the Soviet Union's military-industrial complex. Western political leaders noticed that during their recent meetings with party boss Konstantin U. Chernenko, Gromyko did not hesitate to interrupt.

The rise of Gromyko's influence coincides with a period of Soviet bellicosity. The four foreign minister is now seen as a pre-eminent hard-line, who is probably the chief architect of the Soviet Union's unbending stance of hostility toward the Reagan administration and of inflexibility on arms-control issues.

As a U.S. intelligence official put it the other day, for years Gromyko has been a conduit for policies made by other people. Now, at last, he can make policy himself, but the results are not what we would like.

— Los Angeles Times.

Marcos a Year After Aquino

One year after the assassination of Benigno Aquino, Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos is still managing to retain a tenuous control over a nation which is laboring beneath the grip of the deepest political economic and social crisis of its history.

Marcos's ability to withstand the unrelenting waves of public outrage that have battered the foundations of his nation and the fatal shooting at Manila Airport a year ago reflects not only his own resilience and power consolidation, but also the continuing inability of his new opposition to forge any solid mettle out of the furnace of Aquino's martyrdom.

The whirlwinds of protest are doing much more to perpetuate disorder and anarchy than to germinate a new social and political reality for the Philippines.

— The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR AUG. 22 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Greco-Turkish Conflict Ends

ATHENS — After the exchange of the last Notes between the Athens and Constantinople Cabinets, the Greco-Turkish incident is considered as closed. Despatches from Constantinople state that the impression made in Turkish official circles by the Greek reply has been favorable. Nevertheless, the boycott of everything Greek in Turkey continues on a large scale. A group of business men called on the Vali to protest against the measure, but he declared that he had no power to put an end to the movement. The Executive Committee has handed to the consuls of the protecting Powers a written declaration guaranteeing the maintenance of the "status quo" in order that the international contingent may be re-embarked.

1934: France Calls for Currency Talks

PARIS — A proposal that the French government open conversations with President Roosevelt seeking a stabilization agreement between the dollar and the four gold standard currencies which are headed by the franc — this as a preface to a general accord with Great Britain and the sterling bloc — is made by Paul Reynaud, former Minister of Finance. M. Reynaud warns against "the responsibilities of inaction" and declares that "if we do nothing, if we continue to caress the dream of playing the role of the high priest of gold in a problematical and dangerous world conference, we may well be awakened near the end of the year, by successive explosions which would be a prelude to a great monetary chaos."

1934: Hungary Admits Itself to Capitalism

HUNGARY — The Hungarian government is losing the economic race with the West. People in the Communist countries feel it, and the party leaderships know it. Yet the leaderships seem bewildered about what to do, or how to win the race against capitalism.

Efforts to delay the inevitable take many forms. The Hungarians are bravely experimenting with capitalist forms of management, as well as capitalist-style ownership in certain sectors of their economy.

But where will this lead? Back to capitalism or forward to what? Nobody knows. Hungary's reforms are really an admission that this model of socialism does not work. In a last



Can Good Candidates Make Good Presidents?

By Flora Lewis

DALLAS — The long, distressing rump to the conventions has reconfirmed the judgment of the political scientist James MacGregor Burns. "We possess," he wrote, "one of the worst top-leadership recruitment systems in the democratic societies of the world."

In his challenging new book, "The Power to Lead," Burns analyzes America's political flaws and concludes that "the failures have not been only those of particular leadership, but of leadership in a broader sense, and of the system that supports and fragmentizes it." The fact that the unique American constitutional system has lasted nearly 200 years is not a virtue in his eyes.

Instead, he argues that its obsolescence has produced the paralysis and incapacity that afflict the body politic. Madison's genial ideal of checks and balances worked wonderfully when the United States was young. But Burns holds that in maturity the system can no longer organize power in a competent way.

Certainly he has a strong point in showing how the qualities that now win nomination and election have been separated from the capacity to govern well. At times it seems that a good candidate and good president must be opposite types.

A number of scholars and political thinkers have been worrying for years about this gap. Some attribute it to television and its stress on personal image, as distinct from substance. Others see the villain in the spread of primaries and the tendency to separate the party from the candidate's personal campaign machinery. The decline of the political

party as the matrix to hold public opinion, legislators and executive together on a steady, creative course is widely recognized as a serious handicap for effective government.

Many different proposals have been made for constitutional reform, ranging from Lloyd Cutler's idea of an election every four years for a single ticket "team" of president, vice president and local representative to a complex plan by Burns to strengthen the president. All of them address this central issue of restoring more discipline and responsibility to the parties.

Often, critics look abroad to other democratic systems, most of them one form or another of Britain's parliamentary model. They see advantages, as Burns does, in a tight link between the leadership and the legislature to enact a program unified by compromise.

They tend to overlook the disadvantages of what often becomes a rubber-stamp legislature, driven to pay more attention to theory than practicality in its concern for purity of line.

True, the U.S. Congress does tend to check executive zeal. There has been a curious reversal of its influence in the last half-century. In President Franklin D. Roosevelt's day, Congress repeatedly braked his social and economic reforms until, appealing over the Capitol dome, the president mobilized determined popular will.

In recent years, particularly in the Reagan ad-

ministration, Congress has forced compromise after compromise on the attempt to dismantle those reforms and on a militant foreign policy. In both periods, there has been congressional restraint precisely to vindicate the Constitution's writers envisaged, though in different directions.

Burns's ideas would diminish if not almost demolish this role. They would, in effect, come near to establishing a parliamentary system by making it much harder for Congress to refuse the president's demands. Burns would balance this imposition of obedience by broadening grounds for impeachment to include a general loss of confidence in the leadership.

The trouble with all these remedies is that they are likely to cause more damage than they repair. Americans know how to punish legislators if they feel they are hamstringing a wise president. They have repeatedly chosen to limit the president's options, even when he is popular.

Checks and balances, considered essential when national power was weak and dispersed, are even more necessary now that communications, money, power and interest organizations including unions are so concentrated. Americans need, as the critics say, a way to pick better leaders and enable them to act with broad public support.

But the answer is not a more powerful president. It is a public more interested in complex issues. The Founding Fathers are not out of date. They foresaw the importance of protecting citizens from their own irresponsibility.

The New York Times

Voters Are Looking at Reagan As Candidate, Platform and Issue

By David S. Broder

more they convince people that they are different from Reagan as they have tried to do on taxes and dealing with the Russians, for example — the more people will say that they prefer Reagan's way." This thesis can certainly be debated, and it may be exaggerated, if not totally wrong. But the implications of this view are worth exploring.

If Reagan is the issue in this election, what is there really to debate?

In terms of the institutional presidency, Reagan has unquestionably restored the authority of the office and has made it once again the center of the national government that the Founding Fathers intended.

What can be debated is whether his internal management of the presidency rests on a genuine command of issues and facts, or is overly dependent on the guidance he receives from his often quarrelsome staff and cabinet subordinates.

In terms of the economy, Reagan has unquestionably restored a sense of well-being to millions of families, by breaking the pattern of "stagflation" and ushering in a period of non-inflationary growth that has raised real after-tax incomes. What can be debated is whether a continuation of the same policies, which he and the platform promise, will continue to produce pleasing results — or will fall victim to budgetary and trade deficits of unprecedented scale and crash into another recession.

In terms of the society, Reagan has unquestionably engendered a feeling of patriotism and pride. What can be debated is whether the growing inequality between races and classes that is evident despite his denials is just a temporary "growing pain" problem or a symptom of social injustice which will inevitably bring social conflict in its wake.

In terms of the world, Reagan has unquestionably increased visible American military strength and forced the Soviet Union to reconsider its relationship with the other superpower. What can be debated — after the mixed record of Lebanon and Grenada and Central America — is whether he has evolved any coherent strategy for making that power serve the cause of peace and the protector of vital national interests, or whether he is embarked on a course that will inevitably destabilize the world.

Reagan has been brilliantly successful at projecting his successes and at disguising the risk factors his policies may contain. But if this election is as focused on Reagan as it appears to be, then conceivably that defeat will now finally take place.

The Washington Post

'Gods' of East Germany Proved All Too Mortal

By Franz Loeser

This is the last of three articles.

Cologne — The "gods," as members of the East German Politburo are called, live in their own secured world in Wandlitz, a small place outside Berlin, behind barbed wire, heavily guarded by military police, inaccessible to anybody.

They have long ago lost contact with the people. On the rare occasions when Mr. Honecker visits a factory, the specially chosen worker to whom he is going to speak is told beforehand what questions Mr. Honecker will ask and what the worker is to reply.

How long will East Germany's model of Socialism grind on?

That will be decided primarily in the economic field. Living standards steadily improved after World War II, but the economy has been deteriorating in recent years.

The energy crisis of the 1970s and the recent world recession are, of course, one reason. But the principal factor is the party machine's dictatorial interference in economic decisions.

Developments in agriculture demonstrate this well.

The late Politburo member Gerhard Grineberg was the boss of East German agriculture. Autocratic, dogmatic and lacking an agricultural education, Mr. Grineberg wanted to introduce large-scale, mechanized agriculture. He wanted to separate cultivation from animal husbandry.

Such a system is suitable for the American Midwest, but not for East Germany, which has different soil conditions and a tradition of intensive planting. The experts and the farmers warned that this would be a terrible mistake, but Mr. Grineberg's orders had to be carried out. The only thing that saved East German agriculture from complete ruin was his death in 1981.

Party interference has had a similar catastrophic effect in industry. A sociological study of the Robotron factory in Dresden revealed that three-quarters of young workers felt that they had no voice in the affairs of their factory. More than 60 percent indicated that they were afraid to voice any criticism. (The results of this study were made known only to the party leadership.)

The Communist countries are losing the economic race with the West. People in the Communist countries feel it, and the party leaderships know it. Yet the leaderships seem bewildered about what to do, or how to win the race against capitalism.

Efforts to delay the inevitable take many forms. The Hungarians are bravely experimenting with capitalist forms of management, as well as capitalist-style ownership in certain sectors of their economy.

But where will this lead? Back to capitalism or forward to what? Nobody knows. Hungary's reforms are really an admission that this model of socialism does not work. In a last

democracy. There now exists no detailed program on how to renew Socialist society democratically.

The reform regime led by Alexander Dubcek in Czechoslovakia was trying to develop such a program in 1968 when it was stopped by a Soviet-led invasion. (Among the radical ideas being considered by the Czech reformers was the possibility of establishing two Communist parties — one in opposition and one in power, but both accepting the fundamental principles of Communist ideology.)

A revolutionary Socialist program will have to restore democratic processes to the party. The party leaders would be elected democratically by the membership.

The terms of office for the members of the Politburo, and the office of the general secretary, would be

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eye on the Germans

Regarding "The Germans: Trying Reunification on the Fly" (Aug. 14, by William Safire)

Mr. Safire's opinions are based on the assumption that the only alternative to the 30-year-long partition of Germany would be a unified, centralized, German nation-state like the American or French republics. But no one in Germany, West or East, has forgotten that the 74-year-long experiment of a German nation-state failed in 1945 at a cost of tens of millions of Allied and German lives.

The experiment will not be repeated. However, separate German states in an earlier era enjoyed free trade, cultural exchange, and personal mobility, without compromising their alliances with other non-German states. Indeed, Mr. Safire's conclusion is correct that a neutral

Romania Playing Down Soviet Liberation Role

Book Says Anti-Fascist Coup in 1944 Was Solely an Internal Political Affair

By Richard Balmforth
Reuters

BUCHAREST — On the eve of the 40th anniversary celebration of its liberation from Nazi control, Romania has published an authoritative account of the events of August 1944 that plays down the role of the Soviet Army.

A book, written by a brother of resident Nicolae Ceausescu, claims that the small Romanian Communist Party masterminded the palace coup of Aug. 23, 1944, that led to a Communist takeover the following year.

The book, "200 Days Sooner" as written by Ilie Ceausescu, a prominent military historian, and serialized in the press. It is at variance with Soviet claims that the Red Army liberated Romania. Western diplomats said it has also set the tone for Thursday's celebrations, which are expected to have a strong nationalistic flavor, they said.

Foreign delegates attending the festivities will include a Soviet Po-

For the Record: Soviet Says Joke Was Not Funny

The Associated Press

GENEVA — The Soviet Union said Tuesday it had submitted an official commentary on President Ronald Reagan's joke about bombing Russia to the Geneva Disarmament Conference for its permanent record.

The commentary, which was distributed last week by Tass, the Soviet news agency, denounced Mr. Reagan's joke about outlawing and bombing the Soviet Union as "unprecedentedly hostile and dangerous to the cause of peace." Mr. Reagan made the remark Aug. 11 as he was testing his microphones before a radio broadcast.

Victor L. Israelian, the Soviet delegate, told the 40-nation conference, "The hostility of the present U.S. administration towards the Soviet Union, which considerably robs the possibility of conducting negotiations, was expressed once more in the recent pronouncement by the U.S. President Reagan, made before his regular radio address and met with grave concern everywhere."



TALKS IN BUCHAREST — President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania greeting Li Xianian, the Chinese president, after his arrival for talks this week.

Galvin, in Dublin, Calls British 'Real Terrorists'

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Martin Galvin, an American IRA sympathizer who defected from Northern Ireland, declared at a press conference Tuesday that he had refused to bow to British "terrorism."

Flanked by leaders of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, Mr. Galvin said that an assault by police officers attempting to arrest him at an Aug. 12 rally in Belfast had shown Americans "who are the real terrorists."

Regarding the police charge at the rally, in which one man was killed and 20 people were injured, he said: "Anything that showed the people of Ireland and the people of the United States what British rule really represents was helpful.... They want to help in the United States, and if they see what British terrorism is they will realize the only way to peace is for the British to leave Northern Ireland."

Mr. Galvin, who later left Ireland on a flight back to New York, told an Irish radio reporter: "If I had had a gun at the time, I would have tried to use it to protect women and children."

The New York lawyer said he dyed his fair hair reddish brown as a disguise after he simply "walked away" into a getaway car from the rally outside Sinn Fein's Belfast headquarters.

Mr. Galvin, publicity director of the New York-based Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid, had defied a British ban on his entry into Northern Ireland. He pledged Tuesday that he would return to the province whenever he wanted.

"Every word he has uttered has been justification for the exclusion order," said Jim Alastair, a spokesman for the Democratic Unionist Party, a Protestant political party in Northern Ireland.

In Dublin, Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald's government said in a statement that Mr. Galvin was "responsible for death and destruction in Northern Ireland," and that his presence in the Irish Republic was unwelcome. But the Dublin government did not bar him and said he was not wanted for any crime.

The violence at the rally sparked further violence over several days in Roman Catholic areas of West Belfast.

It also generated widespread criticism in Britain and elsewhere of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, Northern Ireland's predominantly Protestant police force, and brought a protest from Mr. Fitzgerald's government.

James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, said later that the decision to ban Mr. Galvin had been a mistake.

East Germans who have left for the West this year in greater numbers than at any time since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961 often cite the allure of consumer abundance depicted in television commercials as an important factor in their choice to leave their homeland.

Many are disappointed when their new lives do not match the fantasies shown in advertisements.

West German television also provides a unique window for East Germans to gain exposure to relatively unbiased news accounts no other East Bloc country can enjoy. Peter Meerschuer, the East Berlin correspondent for West Germany's first channel, ARD, says East Germans, including top officials, look first to Western TV news and then to their own.

East German news programs are dull, boring and, in the end, counterproductive propaganda. Mr. Meerschuer is treated in East Germany as something of a celebrity, often stopped by pedestrians in small towns when he goes for a stroll or engaged in debate by Communist functionaries who have seen his reports.

The notice said that the Communist Party office of the Leninsky region "reports with deep grief the death of a member of the Communist Party from 1920, pensioner Nina Petrovna Kukharchuk, and expresses profound condolences to friends and relatives of the deceased."

Her husband's death of a heart attack in September 1971 at age 77 was officially announced in similarly low-key fashion. Khrushchev, who became Communist Party secretary in 1953, was removed from power in 1964.

Mrs. Khrushchev was born in 1900. She met her husband when he worked in the Donbas coal region in the Ukraine in the early 1920s. She became his second wife in 1924 and they had two daughters, Rada and Elena, and a son, Sergei.



Nina Petrovna and Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1963 photo.

Nina Khrushchev Dies; Widow of Soviet Leader

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Nina Petrovna Khrushchev, 84, widow of the Soviet leader Nikita S. Khrushchev, died earlier this month in Moscow and was buried beside her husband, a Communist Party official said Tuesday.

"They have chosen a nice place and created beautiful things, and they themselves are a noble, good-hearted people," she said.

After Khrushchev was deposed, he and his wife lived in seclusion at their country home. Their last known public appearance was when they went to vote in June 1971 elections for the national parliament, the Supreme Soviet.

As their car approached, Mrs. Khrushchev stopped it when she saw two Western reporters walking away from the polling station. She grabbed one by the arm and said: "Nikita Sergeievitch is here."

She looked on, beaming, as Khrushchev spoke to the reporters. When asked then to describe their life, Khrushchev shrugged and said, "I'm a pensioner now, what can I do?"

Other deaths: Vasco Funes Pereira, 62, former foreign minister of Portugal, who served in Africa, Brazil and West Germany and was a representative to the United Nations and an ambassador to the United States, Monday in Lisbon after a long illness.

Zdzislaw Tomal, 63, vice chairman of Poland's Council of State, Saturday in Warsaw. Mr. Tomal, a leader of the Communist-allied Peasant Party, was vice chairman of the Council of Ministers from 1969 to 1976.

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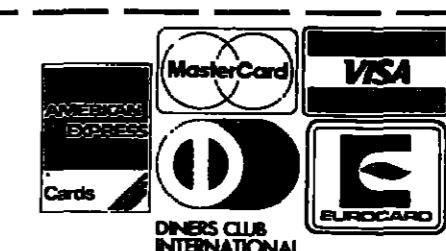
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ARTS / LEISURE

A Mixed Year on the Stages of New York: A Londoner's View

By Benedict Nightingale

New York Times Service

NEWS YORK. — Nearly a year ago I arrived in New York from London to discover something curious about the city I'd known well in my footloose 20s, but had visited all too seldom since my jowls began to sag and the fuzz on them to gray. That was what everyone wanted to talk about the theater, and almost everyone had some connection with it.

Before I'd recovered from my jet lag, I'd been driven across town by a cabie who had toured Europe in "Bubbling Brown Sugar," been shown an apartment by a man who

ran a theater museum, been offered another by a retired actor, been sold a phone by a testing actor, bought a book from a woman who insisted on doing her imitation of John Gielgud and been brought food and drink by an assortment of aspiring hoofers and assistant stage managers masquerading as waiters.

New York was a theater mad city — but where was the theater itself? Since "La Cage aux Folles" had already opened to general acclaim, there was no musical to review until mid-October, when a revival of "Zorba" brought Anthony Quinn to town, his singing voice and footwork a bit creaky but his grizzled charisma undiminished.

Well, yes. Well, no. What follows are a few memories of a sometimes exhilarating, sometimes maddening 11 months, a visiting maggot's not altogether random look at that

sweet-and-sour confection that likes to call itself the Big Apple.

In September Michael Bennett celebrated the 3,389th, record-breaking performance of his "Chorus Line." He brought New York's theater community to a tent at the refusal of one of his sons to donate a kidney to another — opened at the Music Box and proceeded to run for precisely one performance. Was scarcity and disaster to be the tale of my year as a theater critic in New York?

On they came, members of the current company, the original company, the bus-and-truck and international companies, slipping neatly into one another's roles as the eve-

ning progressed and sometimes performing simultaneously.

In June, as I sat in the little waiting room overlooking Lafayette Street, I could hear tiny trilling and cooing sounds happily waiting in from next door at the Public Theater. Then the noise stopped, and in trooped two woe-be-gone figures, followed by a small, dapper man, Joseph Papp himself. "They want to do a musical about Al Capone," he explained as the others left. "I don't think they've got the style quite right."

Papp has brought sanity and order to the New York theater, giving it the Public complex, Shakespeare in Central Park, and plenty of other things. Now he is beginning to arm himself for his biggest battle yet, the creation of the National Theater of Broadway.

It is something he and his other advocates hope to produce out of thin air.

Papp says the fund for his project could start operating with an initial \$10 million from private or public sources.

I happen to agree with much of what he said about the drama: "The theater's about talking about debating. It's a dialectic, thrilling and pleasurable and perhaps a bit frightening. If people get too comfortable in one position, I try to put plays that will knock them out of it. I'll put them on even if I myself strongly disagree with their point of view.... I don't like people who are narrow. I don't like the extreme left, the extreme right, or the extreme middle. I reject all that, because in some areas I feel to the right, in some to the left, in some even to the middle. And I don't want my theater filled with plays putting across one point of view."

There are playhouses, many of them in my own country, where words like that should be branded across the porches.

Mind you, let's not belittle the British theater. Papp himself moaned about the relentless domesticity of American drama these days: "I've had to go to England, to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Russia for plays of a social nature, and what a relief they are! You feel you're back in the world at last. Here, it's so internal."

There are differences both large and small between our two theaters. In London the curtain sometimes rises on time, in New York never. In New York, the foyers are smaller and more crowded, theater bars scarcer, the programs free, fat but less informative about the play.

Of course, costs and seat prices are up to five times higher in New York. And very importantly, there's little public subsidy, explaining perhaps the greatest gap in the New York theater: no National Theater, no Royal Shakespeare Company, nothing between commercial Broadway and an off-Broadway that mostly stumbles by on private patronage.

But what I noticed almost more was the difference in content between the two nations' drama. A not-uncommon English play these days involves a young hooligan who has spent the day beating up rival fans at a soccer match, setting fire to wheelchairs, pushing old ladies down elevator shafts, and doing other things that prove he's alienated and therefore a worthy subject of sympathy. After much grim analysis, the dramatist's fingers end accusingly pointed at educators, social workers, politicians, policemen, and (of course) us in the audience, who have been sitting and watching a bourgeois play instead of making revolution.

The Shuberts and the Nederländers more or less are Broadway, since between them they own 28 of its 39 theaters. They've wrangled, been reconciled, warred again, and now seem to be observing an uneasy truce. But to meet their top executives is to know that they're never likely to be toasting each other's birthdays over dinner on 44th Street. That's not for any grand professional reason, but because they're such a personal contrast. You can easily imagine Bernie Jacobs, president of the Shubert Organization, sipping good, dry champagne at Sardi's; James Nederlander Sr. seems the sort of fellow who'd be happy with a convivial Bud in the bar next door.

Both men agreed about one thing. They rejected Papp's gloom prophecy about Broadway: that soaring costs and rising prices will eventually reduce the theatrical season to one musical playing for one performance to oil on trolley paying a billion dollars for the privilege. Jacobs seemed particularly sanguine about the future, and perhaps had cause to be, with "Cats" continuing to demonstrate the Shuberts' instinct for commercial success, and "Glenngarry" and "Sunday in the Park With George" proving they aren't interested in commercial success alone.

Sheridan Morley is on vacation.



Thelonious Monk: With a little help from his friends.

Monk, Ray Charles Take New Paths With Friends

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

TWO new albums take two influential musicians beyond their rich but limited environments they have been ensnared in.

If the name Thelonious Sphere Monk does not mean much to you, perhaps some of these do: Joe Jackson, Elvin Jones, Peter Frampton, Johnny Griffin, Dr. John, John Scofield, Bob Dorough, Donald Fagen, Carla Bley, Todd Rundgren, Randy Weston, Steve Khan, Gil Evans, Chris Spedding, Steve Lacy — and that's not all.

On the double album "That's the Way I Feel Now" (A&M), these musicians and a wide variety of others play Monk's music "as they would for their own albums," according to Hal Willner, the producer.

Monk in funk, rock, punk, honky-tonk, rhythm and blues, techno-pop, and traditional and avant-garde jazz takes him out of the bebop ghetto into wider spaces.

Peter Frampton has made rock albums that sold millions; he has been featured with George Harrison and many others. Chris Spedding, one of the most widely respected studio guitarists, has worked with Alan Price, Dusty Springfield, John Cole and Donald; in the '70s he reportedly turned down an offer to join the Rolling Stones. The two of them churn out a hard-driving rock version of Monk's "Work," which sounds like play.

"Work" impressed the soprano saxophonist Steve Lacy, a Monk scholar who was about the only one playing his music when it was all but forgotten in the '50s, because the two rockers play this complex song correctly, which he says he did not do himself on his earliest recording of it.

Willner, responsible for a previous eclectic effort, "Amarcord Nino Rota" featuring Rota's scores for Fellini films, says: "Throughout the making of [the Monk] album, I sensed a great feeling of mutual respect between the jazz and rock musicians."

Specifically, jazz musicians Ken McIntyre and Bob Cianciaw were enthusiastic recording Joe Jackson's arrangement of "Round Midnight" and moved by the rock

stars' love for Monk. Jackson's scoring for strings and woodwinds is perhaps too parochial, consonant, cautious, but the taste is impeccable and his swinging, sensitive piano solo would surprise many jazz critics taking the blindfold test.

Dr. John plays a funky honky-tonk solo piano version of "Blue Monk"; Bob Dorough and Bobby McFerrin boogie through a vocal.

"Friday the Thirteenth," Steely Dan's Donald Fagen provides a rich synthesizer blanket for Steve Khan's sophisticated guitar improvisations on "Reflections" — one of Monk's more beautiful and lesser-known works — and Johnny Griffin moves hard straight-ahead through "Misterioso" with the Carl Bley band.

There are some disappointments. Todd Rundgren's "Four in One" is technokitsch; John Zorn's "Shuffle Boil" features disagreeable electronic grunts. Shockabilly's "Cris Cross" is chaotic, distorted, anti-Monk.

But all in all, as Steve Lacy says: "The record proves that Monk's music is for everybody. It has come into its ultimate orbit."

On "Friendship" (CBS), the "genius of soul" Ray Charles sings duets on country and western standards with such Nashville stars as Hank Williams Jr., Johnny Cash, Willie Nelson, Ricky Skaggs, Merle Haggard, the Oak Ridge Boys and Jamie Friske.

Country music can be traced back to immigrants from Europe, mostly the British Isles. They brought their folk songs with them, and as they moved farther south and became more isolated from each other and their roots, music became an essential tie to the past and the mother country. Fiddles replaced bagpipes. They moved farther west. Under the Mexican influence, they began to play guitars.

It was rural folk music about basic human emotions about God, family, love, loneliness. The country and western branches came together in Nashville, Tennessee, with the birth of radio and the recording industry. In 1925 the Grand Ole Opry began broadcasting weekly over WSM, powerful clear-channel radio transmitted, sending country and western to the cities.

In the meantime, black southern music was moving from slave holders to the blues to rhythm and blues, and it all mixed together in Memphis, Tennessee, through Elvis Presley, Carl Perkins, Jerry Lee Lewis and others.

Country folk moved to the cities to find work, while city people moved south to the Sun Belt; a cross-fertilization with pop brought country and western to a wider audience. When Bob Dylan electrified country ("Nashville Skyline"), the following fusion was interesting enough but soon faded between genres, losing some of the strength of both. It became big business, for money more than folk. The "progressive country" of Willie Nelson, Waylon Jennings and Ry Cooder, among others, brought back some basic human emotion.

But it was a one-way street. Whites performed black music for a white audience, and country and western was made by and for white people. With the exception of Ray Charles, one of the few figures in popular music who earns the ominously used adjective "genius."

Charles's 1962 album, "Modern Sounds in Country and Western" sold more than a million copies, as did his single "I Can't Stop Loving You." He recorded another country album in 1982, "Wish You Were Here Tonight," and now he has done it again, better yet, a happy collection dealing with friendship, and it is, as the title song goes: "Just a perfect blendship."

'Peter the Great' to Be Filmed

United Press International

NEW YORK — Robert Massie's Pulitzer Prize-winning book "Peter the Great" is being made into a 10-hour miniseries for NBC, most of which will be filmed in the Soviet Union. The film, starring Maximilian Schell, will be broadcast during the 1985-86 season.

Roquefort Goes Well With Sweet, White Sauternes

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service

SHÉ Sauternes, the people of Sauternes, spend a great deal of time trying to come up with things to do with their wine — without much success. It is a great pity, because their sweet, white wines are beautiful and the rest of us should be happy to buy and drink them.

But we don't. Chateau d'Yquem, the most illustrious Sauternes, is fussed over at tastings, poured at gourmet-society dinners and featured in the cellars of this year's connoisseurs, and that is as far as it

goes. Except for a handful of fanatics, no one drinks the stuff.

Why? Because the wine is sweet, and to eat and to drink sweet things at the same moment is equated with a lack of character. Dry is good. "I have a dry chablis, please." "Oh, perhaps a little dry sherry." Dry is linked with well-being and self-control. No one would ever say, "It's too dry"; no one hesitates to say, "It's too sweet."

It's not just that sweet wine isn't in fashion, though. Like Roquefort cheese, which tends to overwhelm

most wine, Sauternes is a difficult wine to match with food. Perhaps that is the reason for the strange relationship between Sauternes, the wine most food lovers despise, and Roquefort, the cheese no wine drinker can love. Somehow, somewhere, these two misunderstood delicacies found each other, and they have been unlikely companions since. Perhaps it is only right that they should be.

A ripe, beautifully veined Roquefort is a work of art, but it will overpower any decent red wine. It's just too aggressive. Of course, it's always possible to bring up the big guns, the bowlers of the cheese box: a Corton, perhaps, or an Echezeaux or a Chambertin, which will hold their own with the brash, brawny cheese. So will a well-aged Hermitage or a Côte Rôtie, and possibly a sturdy Saint-Estèphe, from Bordeaux. What will have been accomplished? Though the cheese will have been bested, the wines will have been sacrificed to do it.

La Réserve, a restaurant and inn at Pessac, just outside Bordeaux, offered anyone with the courage to try it a glass of Sauternes and a bit of Roquefort at the end of the meal. The idea was not frivolous. The wine was not frivolous. They are a bit coarser and more pronounced in taste and color. They are more or less halfway between port and Sauternes when it comes to complementing a cheese such as Roquefort.

Such sweet white wines are very much out of style these days. Perhaps the idea of matching them with something as unusual as Roquefort will spur creative cooks and wine fanciers to try them in other combinations.

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SWISS FOOD SPECIALTIES:

INSIGHTS

Oratory Returns to the Campaign Trail

By William Safire

New York Times Service

THE halls are alive with the sound of oratory. Democrats assembled in convention last month hurled a challenge to glib-lipped Republicans in the form of five loose-bumping speeches that shivered the presidential timbers. Now we are on the eve of the Republican reply, to come in the form of a contest oratory that will thunder out of Dallas. Singing rhetoric is reborn.

Only 23 years ago, oratory was in. John F. Kennedy asked not what he could do for the spoken word but what oratory could do for him: his inaugural address, following on the heels of a surprisingly strong farewell to the military-industrial complex by Dwight D. Eisenhower, made listeners and viewers feel like audiences.

In the mid-1960s, speechmaking fell relatively flat. Lyndon B. Johnson's Texas twang got in the way. Hubert H. Humphrey was a real orator, but he lost to Richard M. Nixon, whose resonant voice lacked the dramatic intensity to deliver what he called "the lift of a driving dream." Audiences hungry for the red meat of partisan partisanship were fed for a time by Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, but with his disgrace a whole field of specifying underwent a decline. Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter were poor orators; besides, we were told, "old-fashioned oratory" had no place in the cool electronic wavelengths. No longer would states-

men thrill us in the crowd; the crowd had become a family in a living room and, instead of messages being thundered, thoughts were to be shared.

During the early years of the Reagan presidency, the low-key, talk-to-the-person-not-the-people technique — conscious anti-oratory — reached its zenith. President Ronald Reagan, trained as an actor, was able to add a new dimension to anti-oratory: When he spoke to a large audience, such as a joint session of Congress, he used it as a mere applause-line response.

The live audience in the hall was the satellite off which he bounced his message; his target was rarely the people in the hall, it was predominantly the camera and the person at home. The crowd was there for the camera to pan, but it was a stage set dismising the pitch to the tube.

Then came the Democratic National Convention of 1984. Suddenly, five big chunks of oratory boomed out into a hall filled with placard-waving people. This was Oratory. This was drama on its feet.

This was short sentences. This was give-and-take with the people in the hall. This was rock-'em-sock-'em use of rhythm and rhyme. This was a series of words starting off with the same letter.

To those who say the Oratory that made this nation great is out of date, washed up, finished, I say "phooey!"

The speeches made at the Democratic convention last month married some good speech-

making to the return of interest in speaking at a moment when the red lights on top of television cameras were on. Not all the speeches there rated as good oratory. But five are worth study.

First, a grading of the Big Five on oratorial style and rhetorical technique, not on content:

GOVERNOR Mario M. Cuomo of New York, the keynote, delivered a stunner. Remarkable use of hands and body English to control crowd reaction in delivery. Super modulation of speed and tone, with the exception of a demagogic use of murdered mums. Nice rejection of rhetorical devices while using them. Grade: A.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson delivered an emotional sermon-on-the-stump. Intensely personal content, riveting delivery after nervous start. Overuse of rhyme to make phrases, but wise use of repetition to drive home "our time has come." Big speech could have been a great speech if length cut by half. Grade: A minus.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, a presidential candidate himself, put forward a speech to be played back in four years but which was unsatisfying now; he tried to get in too many of his stump themes. Speech delivered at a constant pace and without a break in tone, making delivery monotonous.

"Nostalgia is not a program," a good shot; but old-fashioned slams at "gang of greedy polluters" and "toxic terrorists" marred the otherwise sprightly approach. Grade: B minus.

Geraldine A. Ferraro, the vice-presidential nominee, was skillful in evoking origins but banal in the "To those who say . . . we say" device. No dramatic modulation in delivery but no stumbling, either. Her writers could have done better in such a dramatic moment. Grade: B.

Walter F. Mondale, the presidential nominee, suffered in emotional comparison with Mr. Jackson and Ms. Ferraro and the new-face appeal of Mr. Cuomo, and deserves a "medium hello" for a verge-of-tears delivery of a solid speech. Excellent on antithesis, sloppy on parallel structure, good use of short sentences — "He won't tell you, I just did." Grade: B plus.

Will Republican speeches this week match that standard? The emotional charge of blacks and a woman candidate will be absent, and the response is rarely as good as the attack.

Although former President Ford and Vice President George Bush are not expected suddenly to bloom as orators, the didactic hawkishness of Jeann J. Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. representative at the United Nations, might provide some diversion, and it will be interesting to see if Mr. Reagan, the master of the person-to-person technique, can adapt to the new interest in a person-to-people-in-the-hall approach.

Republican oratory tends to be more flag-waving and God-fearing than Democratic oratory, and speeches by Democrats reflect an institutional grumpiness about that. This year, however, the Democrats made a point of God, Jesus and St. Francis and of physically waving flags at the conclusion of their convention, and Republicans may try to grab the clothes of compassion that the Democrats left by the riverbank.

Let us examine the tricks of the oratorical trade to see how they were employed by the Democrats last month, occasionally sprinkling in a few examples from speeches of some of the Republicans scheduled to give the nation a quick transit next week.

• Anti-rhetoric rhetoric. "Please allow me to skip the stories and the poetry and the temptation to deal in nice but vague rhetoric," began Mr. Cuomo, staking his claim to the fed-up-with-schmaltz crowd.

• Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican, likes to work that same vein, deriding "the same acrid rhetoric, which befores our domestic politics."

This exploits the anti-politician resentment, treating the word "rhetoric" — once a definition of rhetorical argument — in its newer sense of artificial eloquence or mere words.

Anti-rhetoric rhetoric is best used by the extremely skillful rhetorician or the hopelessly uninspired speaker.

• Alliteration. This is probably the easiest device for orators and their writers, although it was in the doghouse immediately after the Agnew era. (I was the author of "hattering nabobs of negativism," an updating of Adlai Stevenson's derogation of pessimists as "prophets of gloom and doom.") I also submitted "hopeless, hysterical hypochondriacs of history," but when the 4-H Clubs objected, the vice president dropped it. I now profess to scorn the technique but began this article with "ringing rhetoric is reborn."

"My constituency is the damned, disinherited, disrespected, despised," cried Mr. Jackson, deplored the "sadness, sacrifice and suffering" caused by Reaganomics. He dreamed of artists "who will convey music and message, rhythm, rhyme and reason."

• Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts chimed in, praising Mr. Mondale's "chance for change," demanding a "spirit of sacrifice" and deriding the "California Coolidge" whose advisers "practice polarization politics."

Mr. Cuomo preferred "reasonable and rationality," lest the nation be divided "into the lucky and the left-out, the royalty and the rabble."

We can look for an alliterative counter-barage when the Republicans convene. Katherine



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson addressing the Democratic convention.

D. Ortega, the treasurer of the United States and the convention keynoter, has in previous speeches extolled "peace, prosperity and progress," hardly an original formulation. Mr. Reagan already labeled his target pessimists as "sour souls."

• Humble origins. Big this year. "I watched a small man with thick calluses on both hands work 15 and 16 hours a day," Mr. Cuomo remembered. "I saw him once literally bleed from the bottoms of his feet."

• Metaphor. This gives a knockout figure to speech. "The Republicans believe the wagon train will not make it to the frontier," said Mr. Cuomo, "unless some of our old, some of our young and some of our weak are left behind by the side of the trail." He rode that wagon through his speech, recalling the image gracefully at the end not with a wagon but with words like "pioneer" and "new frontier."

• Perhaps Ms. Ortega will use her personal metaphor: "In the next year or so," she told a recent graduating class, "my signature will appear on \$60 billion of U.S. currency. More important to me, however, is the signature that appears on my life — the strong, proud, assertive handwriting of a loving father and mother." Some will call it cornball; I think that metaphor works because her claim to fame is the signature on the money we carry.

• Invocation. This, or some reference to the Deity, is traditional in American political rhetoric. Mr. Cuomo concluded with, "For the love of this great nation, for the family of America" — based on Lincoln's "family of man" — "for the love of God." Mr. Jackson, as might be expected of a minister, spoke most easily and personally of God, as in "God is not finished with me yet."

These lessons in current rhetoric could go on, but as Hubert Humphrey used to say when he talked too long, "I'm like the little boy who said he knew how to spell 'banana' but didn't know when to stop."

Hubert H. Humphrey gesturing during a 1976 convention speech.

The Associated Press

Life Among the Arabs: A U.S. Woman's Odyssey

By Judith Miller

New York Times Service

CAIRO — I am not married. But the first thing I acquired on my journalistic assignment in the Middle East a year ago as a husband and two children.

My husband, George, lives in Washington. I got around to naming my mythical children, even deciding their sex. It wasn't necessary. Neither was George. But he was useful. He eliminated questions and saved time. In Arab environment, most women my age are married. The men I interviewed would invariably inquire about my marital status. At first, I said reply honestly, assuming that the conversation would return promptly to economics, politics, culture, visas or whatever else was the object of the interview. It didn't.

When I said I wasn't married, perplexity, even anger, would cross the official's face. Why isn't I married? Who was responsible for me? Is I out here in the Middle East all alone? Isn't I lonely? Half the interview would be based on questions that I, like most Americans, considered intensely private.

So one day George appeared. He had a salutary effect. No one was curious, oddly enough, out why George was in Washington. What united was his presumed existence. I was not alone. George was there, back home, possible for me.

Gradually, I came to understand the phenomenon. In Arab societies, especially for women, a family is the center of life. That a woman could be deprived of its embrace and protection was profoundly disturbing.

AFEGUARDED by my fictitious husband, I have traveled throughout the Middle East, visiting 14 countries, discovering cultural variety that belies the myth of one dismal Arab world. There have been magical moments: sailing up the Nile alongside eternity; reback riding at dawn beside the petrified cemetery of the pyramids; wandering through

Damascus bazaar, assailed by an array of smells, colors, sounds; walking through an Arab eet on a Friday, the Moslem holy day, and watching hundreds of men fall on their knees J bow toward Mecca. There also have been moments of intense sadness, fury, utter frustration and fear. But almost all of these have related to my job rather than to my sex.

My experience in the Middle East has been complex. Some Arab officials have been condescending, but so have been some American officials in Washington. Hotel rooms can be terribly lonely. But they were just as lonely in the United States. On balance, being a Western woman in the Arab Middle East has been an advantage professionally. Because I am a Westerner, the official and informal rules that restrict freedom of Arab women have been somewhat relaxed to me. As a woman, however, I have been only aware of these rules.

THE bullet-dodging, get-the-story impulse was as contagious among the reporters assigned to Lebanon as the violence and hatred spread by the war itself. I was as susceptible as anyone else, perhaps more so. Maybe my being a woman had made a difference after all. I had been so frightened most of the time in Lebanon that I was determined to prove I could be as fearless, as macho, as any of my peers.

In left Lebanon soon after the Deir el Qamar evacuation, I still keep a valid Lebanese visa in my passport, just in case, but I have not returned.

Saudi Arabia is the only country in the Middle East in which a woman is restricted from traveling as a reporter. But what seemed like a disadvantage turned out to provide me with insights that otherwise would never have come my way.

I had first visited Saudi Arabia in 1976. In Egypt, Jordan and Syria, the business suit is standard attire, and Cadillacs and camels are rare. But the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is more



A street in Saudi Arabia, where the only women seen in public are shrouded in their black abayas.

in the older popular image of the "Arab world." Men still wear flowing white robes and head-dresses. Cadillacs abound; so do Mercedes-Benzes, Porsches, BMW's — even camels, which can seem walking beside superhighways and skyscrapers built by petrodollars.

In 1976, I had admired what the Saudis were attempting to compress a century of economic development into one or two decades. Last October, I was able to admire much of what Saudi Arabia had accomplished. Yes, there had been waste and corruption, but now there were roads, schools, hospitals, industries, businesses, impressive architecture and green trees where there had been only desert 10 years before. But sophisticated Saudis confirmed what I soon sensed: that their hopes of social development alongside the economic gains had been disappointed.

"We have not been lucky," a government minister confided. The Iranian revolution of 1979 had put Saudi Arabia, traditional guardian of the most sacred shrines of Islam, on the religious defensive. Social retrenchment had been further encouraged by the 1979 attack on the Grand Mosque in the holy city of Mecca by a group of Islamic fundamentalists, who contended that the kingdom's rulers had veered from the Prophet Muhammad's path. The reaction has been down most strongly on women.

Initially, I thought I would not be affected by the intensified restrictions on Saudi women. My Saudi hosts were warm and hospitable; almost every interview I requested was granted. Old friends, like Hisham Nadir, the official responsible for Jubail and Yanbu, the kingdom's new industrial centers, invited me to lunch at their homes, where we had spirited debates about development, movies and Islam, just as during my previous visit.

Yet, try as they might, my Saudi friends could not arrange to exempt me from the barriers affecting their women. When I toured the Jubail industrial complex at Hisham's invitation, I could not enter the administration building because women were not permitted inside a male workplace. Nor was I allowed to swim in the Hyatt Regency Hotel's pool in Riyadh at any time of the day or night. A man might want to use it.

Women, many of whom have been influenced by Islamic fundamentalism. "There are not enough feminists here to form even a small volleyball team," a Western diplomat said.

Mixing of the sexes outside of the home was "un-Islamic," one young woman declared. Islamic law provided women with far more rights, especially economic rights, than the United States or other Western societies, she went on. Women were never abandoned in Arab society, as in the West. The family would support them if all else failed, the government would.

At a women's charitable society, a young sociologist trained at Indiana University offered another defense: If the Saudi ruling family pushed harder against the kingdom's cultural and religious norms, the society would be torn apart. She acknowledged that she missed much of the freedom she had enjoyed in the United States, but she was a Saudi first, a woman second. And, like many Saudis, she resented Westerners who looked down on her country as backward.

The driver abruptly stopped the bus and started shouting at me in Arabic: "Leave!" "Get off!" Men in the front leaped to their feet and joined in the chorus. A man threw his handkerchief at me, so I could cover my face. Slowly I realized the reason for the pandemonium. Women not only rode in the rear of the bus, they used a rear entrance. Dazed, I descended and retreated to the proper door.

In the back of the bus, I found only one other woman, covered in her abaya. She smiled shyly as I sat down. Since the back section was completely sealed off from the front by a thick wooden door extending from floor to roof, she had not seen the commotion, but she must have heard it. I sat there quietly for a few moments, rattled and humiliated, as close to tears as I had been in a long while.

Noticing that I was sweating in the tiny, stuffy compartment, she offered me a handkerchief. In excellent English, she said: "You know, we are very lucky to have this bus. The religious ministry wanted to keep us off them entirely." That, she added, would have been catastrophic for her: Her father and husband were dead, she did not get along with her brothers-in-law, and this bus was the only means of transportation she could afford to her teaching job at a girls' school, one of the few jobs that Saudi women can legally hold. "You get used to it," she said.

Among the most ardent defenders of this type of segregation are Saudi women, especially

women of this class, life has changed little in thousands of years. They move swiftly from childhood to motherhood, many — even to this day — undergoing the chidiotomy that is meant to keep them from confusing the pleasure of sex with its goal: progeny as an economic and social asset.

In the Egypt I do know, I move in circles of Sari Row suits. Social life revolves around dinner parties at peoples' homes. At such dinners, the conversation flits among three languages — French, English and Arabic. My accent in French is appallingly Middle American and I often miss the point of the jokes in Arabic. But my friends are always ready with explanations.

The warmth of friendships in Egypt has helped sustain me in my daily battles with the infuriating bureaucracy, the maddening traffic, the noise, the dirt, the pollution, the inefficiencies and the frustrations that all reporters face in Arab countries. So has Egyptian humor, which includes the ability to laugh at oneself.

Early one recent Sunday — a day the Egyptians take off from work, in addition to Friday — my car would not start, as usual, and I had to take a taxi. Abdul, the driver, was dressed in jeans and a smart leather jacket, and had decked out his taxi in Middle East chic. A forest of plastic petunias sprawled out over the dashboard. The plastic seats were covered in fake red fur. A miniature Barbie doll hung from the rearview mirror. My driver careened through plazas and narrow winding alleys, dodging boys on bicycles and donkey-drawn delivery vans.

Abdul, behind his mirrored sunglasses, howled with glee. He put on some disco cassette tapes.

"You Amerik?" he inquired.

"Yes," I clutched the back seat for support. "Good, I like Amerik. You like disco? You like to dance?"

Oh, boy. After a year in Egypt, it had finally happened. Someone was about to try to pick me up. I quickly trotted out my husband George and my two children.

Abdul paused. With a shrug and a large smile, he broadened his vision. "That's O.K., Mrs. Amerik," he said. "We can all go. Even if you're married, you can still like to dance."

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Included in the sales figures									

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
Vol. of 4 P.M. 12,148,900									
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 7,645,870									
Prev consolidated close 12,147,870									
Tables include									

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Hoechst Profit Stauffer Restates Fiscal '84 Results

Reuters

WESTPORT, Connecticut — Stauffer Chemical Corp. said Tuesday that it has restated its sales and earnings for the fiscal third quarter and nine months of the current year to reflect a change in certain accounting policies for 1982 and 1983.

As reported, Stauffer agreed with the Securities and Exchange Commission earlier this month to change certain accounting policies for 1982 and 1983 and to restate its financial statements for those years.

For the third quarter, ended June

30, sales were \$376 million, up 29 percent from a year earlier. Profit fell 6.8 percent to \$11 million, or 24 cents a share.

Previously, Stauffer had announced third-quarter sales of \$380.9 million and profit of \$14.1 million, or 32 cents a share.

Revised sales for the fiscal nine months were \$1.159 billion, up 12 percent from a year earlier. Profit rose 132 percent to \$41.7 million, or 91 cents a share. Operating profit increased 63 percent to \$128.8 million.

The company said the stronger first-half trend "has continued in recent weeks."

Hoechst said domestic sales slipped slightly in the second quarter from the first three months, but this was more than compensated for by a rise in second-quarter foreign business. Above-average gains in the volume of sales were registered in North and Latin America.

Particularly strong was business in pesticides, fibers and plastics.

Hoechst said the strike in the West German engineering industry, which lasted for most of May and June, led to a loss of revenue, particularly at its 66%-percent-owned Messer Griesheim GmbH works.

Product lines most affected by the strike were paints and resins for the auto industry and items for the printing industry, which was also on strike in a related campaign for a 35-hour workweek.

COMPANY NOTES

Asahi Chemical Industry Co. said it has licensed China National Chemical Construction Corp. to make and market in China a process using an ion exchange membrane for caustic soda production. Asahi will provide technical assistance and membranes it said.

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. said it has agreed to take over the Los Angeles and Chicago retail offices of Becker Paribas Inc. Drexel said it was continuing talks with Becker's retail sales personnel in New York about a possible union. The three offices are part of a five-office retail operation that is not included in Merrill Lynch's acquisition of Becker Paribas.

Cimbac, after taking over Girod Trust Co., a bank in Puerto Rico, has been declared insolvent, opened its three offices Monday and is new Citibank branches.

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's pharmaceutical industry, which grew rapidly in the 1970s, now faces a difficult period, mainly because of measures to cut government spending on health care. Mitsui Bank Ltd. said Tuesday in an economic report.

Overall medical spending in Japan rose only 6.4 percent in the year that ended in March 1982, to 12.87 trillion yen (\$33.62 billion), compared with average annual rises of 16.8 percent in the preceding decade, the report said. Output of medicines rose an average of 13 percent a year in value terms in the decade through the end of March 1981, but at only 5 percent a year in the following three years, the report added.

In calendar 1983, the sales value of medicines produced by the Japanese pharmaceutical industry was 4 trillion yen, up only 1.3 percent from a year earlier. Mitsui Bank said. It said this was due to government cuts averaging 18.6 percent in June 1981 in the regulated price of medicines to be paid by medical insurance plans.

The government made further cuts in the standard prices averaging 4.9 percent in January 1983 and 16.6 percent in March 1984. The Diet, Japan's parliament, recently passed a bill under which members of public health insurance plans would pay 10 percent of medical bills rather than 800 yen for each treatment. This will considerably reduce the use of medical facilities and demand for medical products, the bank's report said.

The problems that pharmaceutical companies face may be alleviated by development of new products, the report said. Marketing of

Cooper Laboratories Inc. told the

Securities and Exchange Commission that it had bought 350,000, or 11.1 percent, of Frightronics Inc.'s shares outstanding. According to the filing, Cooper Labs, a drug company, met June 6 with Frightronics to discuss a possible merger or leveraged buyout. Frightronics, which makes eye-care products, rejected the proposed combination, the filing said.

Deere & Co. reported net income for the first nine months of fiscal 1984 of \$70.8 million, a turnaround from the net loss of \$34.7 million posted for the like period of 1983. Income for the third quarter of the fiscal year was \$29.4 million, up from \$5.1 million in third quarter of fiscal 1983. It said its third-quarter earnings included \$28.5 million in favorable income tax adjustments.

Ford Motor Co. said it is recalling about 4,200 heavy trucks produced from 1981-1984 to correct a problem with a steering-shaft assembly that could disconnect and cause the driver to lose control.

Fortune Systems Corp., a maker of multi-user office computers, said

it may acquire North Star Computer Inc. Under the proposal,

Fortune would acquire all of North Star's shares outstanding for four million Fortune common shares with a current value of \$13.5 million.

Hongkong Tin PLC said its shares were suspended from trading on the London Stock Exchange at 650 pence (\$8.52) a share following suspensions on the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore stock exchanges. The company said it plans to reincorporate in Mayaysia, with

the new company to be called Hongkong Tin Corp. (Malaysia) Bhd., which would acquire Hongkong Tin PLC.

MCA Inc., the parent company of Universal Studios, said it has amended its by-laws to stop a rumored takeover attempt by a Las Vegas casino owner. Steve Wynn, head of the Golden Nugget casino, was reported to have bought 5 percent of MCA shares.

McGraw-Hill Inc. and Monchik-Webber Corp. have agreed to merge, the companies said. McGraw said it will pay \$15 a share for all shares outstanding of Monchik-Webber under the proposal, which has been approved by both boards. The acquisition has a value of \$55.3 million. McGraw is a publisher and Monchik-Webber provides computer products and services.

The military government has yet to articulate precise economic plans and priorities. But a day of reckoning may be drawing near.

Economists say a recent, unpublished report by Gamaliel Onosode, chairman of the Projects Review Committee, is likely to present

the government with some hard choices, such as what to do about Abuja, widely viewed as an extravagance the country can no longer afford.

Nigeria Tries**To Adapt to Austerity**(Continued from Page 9)
\$6,239 for Gabon, another West African oil producer.)

In many parts of the country salt, sugar, milk, coffee, tea, rice, cooking oil and other commodities are unavailable at any price.

Industry is lagging as factories close or slow to a fraction of capacity due to lack of raw materials and spare parts. About a million workers have been laid off for economic and political reasons since the beginning of the year. Inflation is estimated to be running anywhere between 30 percent and 90 percent of the work week.

Many Western analysts here fear that these hardships presage a prolonged period of deterioration. But there is at least a minority of economists, bankers and diplomats who think that Nigeria needs to experience some shrinking pains to wean the weak and inefficient industries and businesses, force large segments of the underemployed urban population back to the land and encourage the substitution of local foods, such as yams and cassava, for expensive imports like bread and rice.

"In the West African village I lived in as a Peace Corps volunteer," one Western banker said, "people ate chicken only on special occasions. A poultry industry built on imported feeds is a luxury item that maybe a poor country, which Nigeria doesn't like to admit it, can't afford."

Nigeria's difficulties can be traced to the period between 1973 and 1981, when the price of oil rose from \$2 a barrel to \$34, bringing in \$23.4 billion in the peak year of 1980.

Largely because the country lacked the bureaucratic sophistication to manage or even keep track of all that money, much of it was allocated to consumer imports, prestige or wasteful projects, political, regional and ethnic patronage and the personal enrichment of those sitting in the right offices.

The overnight millionaires not only consumed conspicuously in Nigeria, they also invested discreetly abroad, adding to a steady outflow of capital.

The military government has yet to articulate precise economic plans and priorities. But a day of reckoning may be drawing near.

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the government with some hard choices, such as what to do about Abuja, widely viewed as an extravagance the country can no longer afford.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Kuwait Bank Names Ward In Melbourne

Kuwait Asia Bank EC of Bahrain says it plans to open a representative office in Melbourne early next month.

The Melbourne office is a further step in developing Kuwait Asia's presence in the Asia-Pacific area. It has a branch in Singapore, a 49.9-percent holding in Australasia Investment Co. in Australia, and equity holdings in South Korea and Hong Kong.

Robert A. Ward has been appointed representative in the Melbourne office. Mr. Ward is a former Australian diplomat and member of the Australian Trade Commission Service. More recently he was attached to the London office of the New South Wales government as an investment and trade adviser before returning to Australia to pursue private business interests.

Mr. Ward was the representative in Sydney of Banque Europeenne de Credit de Brussels from 1981 until its merger in late 1983 with a London-based merchant bank.

Separately, Christopher J. August, previously assistant general manager for credit and marketing, has been promoted to the new post of deputy general manager of Kuwait Asia Bank.

Banque Nationale de Paris has become the first French bank to open a branch in New Delhi, BNP, which has two branches in Bombay and two in Calcutta, named Gerard Andreoli chief manager in New Delhi and Gerard Raiffaud branch manager.

Lloyds Bank International Ltd. said A. R. Ashton had become

the appointments are part of a

manager of its Bahrain branch. Mr. Ashton moves to Bahrain from Brussels, where he was manager of Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) SA. He succeeds C. J. Mitchell, who was transferred to the bank's London head office as regional manager, Middle East and Africa division, succeeding R. C. Seamer. Mr. Seamer has been appointed principal manager, Egypt. He will take up his post in Cairo in mid-October.

Chemical Bank International, the London merchant banking arm of New York-based Chemical Bank, has appointed Gyles P. Cooper executive director, corporate finance, with responsibility for Britain and Northern Europe. Mr. Cooper, whose post with Chemical is a new one, was a corporate finance and banking director with Aitken Hume Holdings PLC, a financial services company.

Citibank's country corporate officer for South Korea for the past four years, Thomas J. Charters, has been named head of the New York bank's corporate bank in Brazil, which is based in São Paulo and is Citibank's largest corporate bank outside the United States.

Sumitomo Trust & Banking Co. has appointed Kazuo Watanabe head of its Bahrain representative office. He takes over from Takeo Mitomo, who has been transferred to the bank's Tokyo headquarters, where he will serve in the international treasury department. Mr. Watanabe moves to Bahrain from Tokyo.

Trans World Airlines said Jerry Nichols, previously vice president of the international division, based in London, would return to New York to the new post of vice president, airport operations. Stepping in London will be Peter T. McHugh, formerly vice president, passenger marketing in New York.

The appointments are part of a

Financial Said to Pay Extra

(Continued from Page 9)

Corp.'s \$75 million of senior subordinated debt is rated double-B minus.

S&P defines double-B-rated debt at the least risky of its four categories of speculative securities.

Amex Shares Sold

Earlier, Thomas C. Hayes of The New York Times reported from Los Angeles where Financial Corp. is based:

Moving to bolster its cash reserves, Financial Corp. has sold seven million shares of American Express Co. for \$31.75 a share, a total of \$222.5 million.

The transaction Monday was the second largest single-block trade ever recorded on the New York Stock Exchange, exceeded only by

a 10-million-share block of Superior Oil Co. on June 21.

In recent months there had been

published reports about the risks associated with Financial's strategy of counting on a drop in interest rates. After its second-quarter loss was reported last week, there was concern in the credit markets that Financial might find it difficult to hold on to deposits. About \$15 billion in time deposits are scheduled to mature before Sept. 30.

Financial has not commented on its deposit situation since it reported the loss last Wednesday. It did not comment Monday on the sale of the American Express stock, which was confirmed by a spokesman for American Express. The trade was handled by Salomon Brothers Inc.

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OIL & MONEY: STRATEGIES FOR THE EIGHTIES.**THE FIFTH ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/OIL DAILY CONFERENCE
LONDON, OCTOBER 18-19, 1984**

Conditions in the world oil market have never been more complex. Unstable political situations, uncertain price trends and megamergers have all led to radical shifts in the oil market.

In view of the current situation, this year's International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on the theme "Oil and Money: Strategies for the Eighties", has never been more timely.

OCTOBER 18

LEARNING TO LIVE WITH MARKET FORCES: THE FORMULATION OF SAUDI PRICING POLICY FOR REFINED PRODUCTS AND LPG.

H.E. Dr. Abdulla H. Taif, Governor, Petromin

OL' AND GAS OUTLOOK THROUGH TO THE YEAR 2000: CHANGING PERSPECTIVES.

Moderator: Herman T. Franssen, Chief Economist, International Energy Agency

Michael Clegg, Manager, Gas, British Petroleum Co. plc

John W. Dewes, General Manager, Economic Staff, Chevron Corporation

Ian Seymour, Executive Editor, Middle East Economic Survey

OPENING ADDRESS - AFTERNOON SESSION

Dr. Armand Hammer, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Occidental Petroleum Corporation

MAJOR OIL COMPANIES STRATEGIES

Paul B. Hicks, President, Texaco, Europe

Sir Archie Lamb, Executive Director and Adviser on International Relations, British Petroleum

Henry de Ruiter, Managing Director, Royal Dutch Shell Group

Baron Didrik Snay, Executive Director, Petrofina S.A.

Nader H. Sultan, President, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l Ltd.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the Oil & Money conference to be held October 18 and 19, 1984.

Check enclosed Please invoice.

Surname _____

First Name _____

Position _____

Company _____

Address _____

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Telephone _____ Telex _____

Company activity _____

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REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee \$495. Fees are payable in advance of the conference

SPORTS

Dark Days Dotting Soccer's Summer

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There are times when the sporting pen needs to be dipped delicately and circumspectly, times when it intrudes on private grief or scratches too near the insecurities of men striving to prove to themselves that they have a future.

And sometimes even writers fear the backlash of tempting fate at the 11th hour of a player's comeback. The return of Gordon Cowans an English international of considerable soccer artistry, falls into that category. This column was being put to bed on Tuesday night as Cowans was attempting his first competitive match for 12 months.

Exactly a year ago, his right leg was smashed in two places when he played for Aston Villa in one of those superfluous, money-spinning pre-season tournaments in Spain. Tuesday night, in another of those mercenary shams in Barcelona, the double fracture and the doubts in Cowans's mind were being put to the test.

"I can't deny I am apprehensive about returning to the scene of my accident," said Cowans. "It's haunted me all these months. I know there are plenty of people skeptical about my chances of playing as well as I did before, but I can't afford to take it easy if I expect to regain my place."

He has no option but to try. The new season is days away and his 26th birthday is a few weeks from now; by then Cowans hopes to be celebrating exactly half his life in Aston Villa's claret and blue.

He joined the club, in the city of Birmingham, some 200 miles south of England's northeast, where he was born and raised, as a 13-year-old. Like the vast majority of professionals — the highly paid, so-called glamour set — he has no idea how he might earn a living without a ball at his feet.

During the solitude of a year's trial and error, in which plaster was removed and replaced around the stubbornly injured limb, he talked about a second-rate life as a sportswriter. As he awoke on Tuesday, he may have seen the sports pages of one British newspaper. "Gordon's Tonie," read the banner headline. "Still Want You, Says Robson," a reference to the national team and Manager Bobby Robson's promise that Cowans resuscitates his perceptive midfield

play there is a role for him in England's colors.

Actually, that goes without saying. Cowans alone came close to replacing the rhythm-making techniques of the now retired Trevor Brook-

ing, but for that shattering tackle in Zaragoza a summer ago he would have doubled his seven England caps.

But when he read what Robson had to say, Cowans's eye was bound to have stayed to the story beneath it. There, without the faintest line separating the two, was another headline: "Ben-

ROB HUGHES

nett Must Quit" — the medical conclusion being that Norwich City midfielder Dave Bennett will never again be fit for professional soccer. Bennett's knee injury had terminated his career at 24.

By the end of the season that begins this Saturday, perhaps 25 or 30 British soccer players — and hundreds across Europe — will be cut off in their primes.

It is a wretched industrial hazard, a risk of the trade. The splitting of bone, the tearing of cartilage can leave quality performers as bereft farmer whose livestock is put down. By now, I hope, Cowans is on the way to overcoming his fears that a heinous foul has added him to the statistics.

And foul it was. "I went to win the ball with a block tackle," Cowans had said, "and at the last split-second heard his studs right up above the ball. They went through my shin pads." Mexican Andreas Manso, the perpetrator of that tackle (the kind known to players as the most cynical "over-the-top" crime in the book), naturally denied intending to harm his opponent.

Although he decided to sue Manso, Cowans knows "the lad tried to do me, to hurt me enough perhaps to get me off the field, though whether he actually intended to do as much damage as he did is another matter."

Presumably those who asked Cowans to return in such similar circumstances knew what they were doing — doubtless the same idea as sending a crashed pilot back into the skies. At least Cowans had the comfort of knowing that Tuesday's opposition, Bayern Munich, while

Cowans was lost a year of his joy. Bennett has been deprived of a dozen or more. Barrett and the Ansbach brothers have been lost to their game, and however much we expect of it or overload it with greed and false pretenses, it is still a game.

the Latins who more than once have found his slender 134-pound (61-kilogram) frame irresistible for their malevolence.

But Manso's foul had another sad repercussion. Aston Villa could not replace the Cowans touch and failed to qualify for Europe. Tony Barton, the manager, was sacked and club chairman Doug Ellis commented: "He is a nice fellow and a chap whose company I enjoyed. We have not sacked Barton the man, but Barton the manager."

Nonetheless, it was Barton the man who suffered a heart attack a few weeks later. He is recovering in a hospital and his new job, as manager of Fourth-Division Northampton, appears secure. A caring man (and manager, for that matter), Barton on Tuesday will have been thinking of the most creative player he has handled: "Gordon had everything to play for that night in Spain," he recalled, "and in a split second it was all gone."

A tragedy, soccer players are apt to say, but to put all that has gone before in perspective, there have been real tragedies this summer. Mike Barrett, 24, was taken ill after being recalled for pre-season training with Bristol Rovers. Barrett was never in the big league; a pacy winger who had given his hometown club more than a decent honest performances, he was in full employment and had at least one other club prepared to offer money for his skills. And he had a nice wife, Louise, who was expecting their first baby.

Bartlett died last week of lung cancer. He at least had fulfilled a measure of his potential. Stuart and Julian Ansbach were never allowed even that. Aged 9 and 12, the brothers loved soccer and were taking shelter from a storm during a father-and-sons match on the field across the road from where I live.

A bolt of lightning killed the boys, and when next month the high-priced stars of Arsenal play a match to raise funds for a memorial to them, I only hope that the "pressures" of risking injury will have been put to the proper light.

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Morris Wins His 16th as Tigers Bombard A's, 14-1

United Press International

DETROIT — Lance Parrish and Chet Lemon hit third-hitting home runs to pace a 20-hit attack that made the Detroit Tigers 14-1 victors over the Oakland A's here Monday night and made Jack Morris the first 16-game winner in the American League. Joaquin Andujar of St. Louis has won 16.

Every Tiger starter hit safely and scored, and all but Howard Johnson drove in a run. Morris (16-8) gave up hits in each of the first

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

three innings but, staked to a 6-1 lead, settled down (he retired the last 10 batters he faced before giving way to Dave Rozema at the start of the eighth).

Oakland rookie Curt Young (6-2) had been 5-0 on the road. But in the Detroit third, Kirk Gibson, who doubled in the game's first run in the first, walked and Parrish, who had struck out five straight times, hit his 28th homer of the

season. Following Larry Herndon's triple, Lemon hit his 16th home run to make it 6-1.

Reliever Chuck Rainey, who came on for Young in the third, gave up a total of five runs before Mark Wagner — a reserve shortstop — stepped up in the final 1 1/4 innings. Wagner gave up two hits, walked one and struck out one. He did not allow a run.

Oakland's Carney Lansford doubled in the third to extend his hitting streak to 23 games; he advanced to third on an infield hit and scored on a wild pitch.

White Sox 7, Rangers 5

In Arlington, Texas, Greg Walkier hit a three-run home run and Julio Cruz had three hits (two of them run-scoring doubles) to lead Chicago over Texas, 7-5.

Orioles 5, Mariners 4

In Baltimore, Mike Young homered twice and Joe Nolan had an RBI triple to help the Orioles to their fourth straight victory, a 5-4

decision over Seattle. Young led off the first and third innings with opposite-field home runs. Nolan's triple in the seventh scored pinch runner Todd Cruz with the game-winner.

Royals 8, Red Sox 5

In Boston, Willie Wilson went 3-for-5, singling and scoring twice in the first two innings, to lead Kansas City past the Red Sox, 8-5. Wilson lined the game's first pitch for a single and scored easily on a hit-and-run double by Pat Sheridan.

Yankees 8, Angels 4

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Braves 4, Pirates 1

In Pittsburgh, Brad Komminski doubled in one run and Alex Trevisi singled in two others with two out in the 10th to lift Atlanta past the Pirates, 4-1. Pittsburgh's fourth straight loss.

Cardinals 9, Reds 7

In Cincinnati, pitcher Dave Lippert drove in three runs and Terry Pendleton had three hits and Darrell Porter homered to lead a 15-hit

cage, Ron Cey and Keith Moreland drove in three runs apiece to power the Cards to a 6-1 triumph that ended Houston's nine-game winning streak. Moreland and Cey (the latter has hit three home runs in three days) have driven in 23 runs apiece in Chicago's last 20 games. Moreland is 32-for-78 over that period for a .410 average. Steve Trout (11-5) gave up six hits and walked seven en route to his eighth victory in his last 10 decisions and fourth complete game of the season.

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Phillies 6, Giants 4

In San Francisco, Al Oliver traded by the Giants earlier in the day — hit a two-run double that highlighted a five-run second and led Philadelphia over his former team, 6-4.

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St. Louis attack that edged the Reds, 9-7.**Padres 3, Mets 1**

In San Diego, Alan Wiggins hit his third home run of the season as the Padres ended a three-game losing streak with a 3-2 verdict over New York. Winner Eric Show (13-7) went eight innings. Rich Gossage pitched the ninth for his 23rd save of the year.

Expos 3, Dodgers 1

In Los Angeles, Dan Driessen singled in two runs and Montreal capitalized on three wild pitches for its sixth straight victory, a 3-1 triumph over the Dodgers. Bill Gullickson (9-7) won his third straight while Orel Hershiser fell to 6-6.

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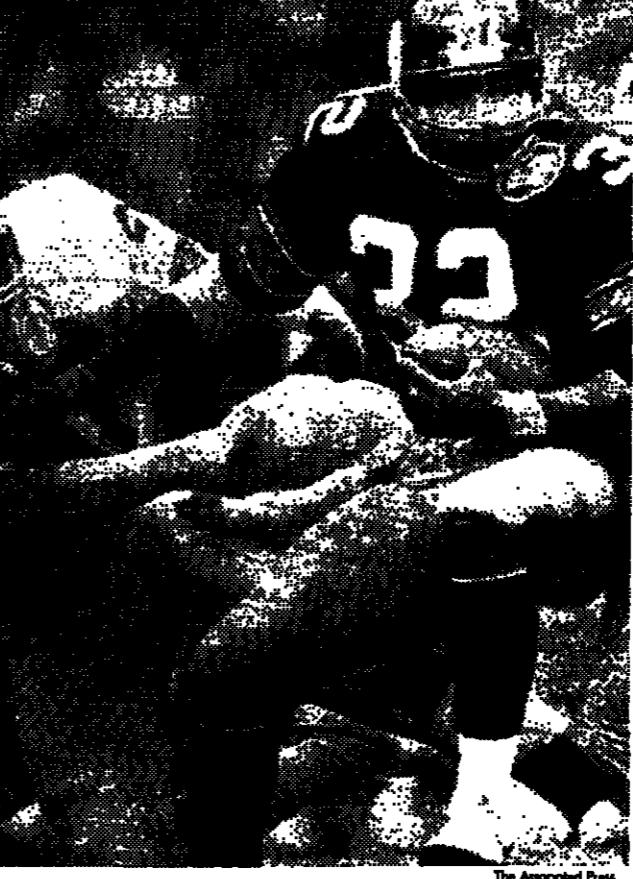
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Harris, Near Mark, Waived by Steelers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Franco Harris, 362 yards short of breaking the National Football League's career rushing record, was placed on waivers late Monday by the Pittsburgh Steelers following a month-long contract dispute.

"It's over," said the team's president, Dan Rooney. "We're negotiating with the club and ready to report to training camp."

NFL TRAINING NOTES camp. "I don't think they really wanted me," he said Monday.

When Dan didn't get back to me this morning like he said he would, I had a gut feeling something would happen.

The unexpected move means that the 34-year-old Harris — who rushed for 1,007 yards last season — can be claimed by any of the NFL's 27 other teams. But there are loopholes. As a vested 13-year veteran, Harris can refuse to report to a claiming team and thereby become a free agent. And the Steelers can withdraw waivers if Harris is claimed; but he waited until next week's final cuts to waive him.

"We did everything we could to sign Franco," Rooney said. "We initiated the negotiations in March and negotiated in good faith throughout. We wanted to do this right and we wanted him to get the record."

Harris, in the \$385,000 option year of his contract, refused to report to training camp on July 20 and did not play in any of the Steelers' three pre-season games.

Harris is not a flashy, game-breaking runner (his longest gain a year ago was 19 yards), but he has been one of the most consistent and durable running backs in NFL history. Among the highlights of his 12-season Pittsburgh career:

• His total of 11,950 yards ranks second only to Jim Brown's (23,212).

• Holds or shares 24 NFL regular-season and playoff records, including most rushing attempts (2,881), post-season yardage (3,421), most 1,000-yard seasons (eight) and most consecutive 1,000-yard seasons (six, 1974-79).

• Was everything we could to sign Franco," Rooney said. "We initiated the negotiations in March and negotiated in good faith throughout. We wanted to do this right and we wanted him to get the record."

• Was shocked," said Johnson. "I'm not mad, but I'm perplexed. Denver will be my third team in six months." There is no guarantee Johnson will start with the Broncos, who expect to go with Steve Watson and Clint Sampson and veteran Dave Logan in reserve.

Against Denver in Super Bowl XII, Johnson caught two passes for 53 yards, including a 45-yard TD pass to help secure the Cowboys' victory. He had his best pro season in 1983, catching 41 passes for 561 yards and three touchdowns. His career totals are 132 catches for 2,124 yards, a 16.1 average and 19 TDs.

The Green Bay Packers dropped veteran quarterback David Whitehurst, a sometime-started during his seven years with the team. The Packers also cut nose tackle Charlie Johnson, a four-year veteran, and Calvin Favon, a former St. Louis Cardinal who had been a free agent.

The Washington Redskins waived three players, including running back Reggie Evans, first member of last season's Super Bowl team to be cut. Guard Steve Hamilton, a second-round draft choice, was cut because of a knee injury.

• Was the key figure in one of the most famous plays in NFL history, the "immaculate reception" against the Oakland Raiders in a 197

OBSERVER

Behind Closed Snores

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK—From the diary of Merriman Cowell, secretary of the Department of Gross and Net:

Tremendous thrill today. My first cabinet meeting since being sworn in. Wore my three-piece shadow plaid suit because the president had complimented me on it at the swearing in.

"Merriman," he'd said, "that suit makes you look just like Cary Grant in 'Bringing Up Baby.' " I said, "Gosh, Mr. President, I don't think a fellow with Cary Grant's tailoring know-how would be caught dead in a shadow plaid."

"And what's more, I've got one just like it," said the president, who obviously hadn't heard me clearly, for which I was grateful until he said, "Which tailor do you work for, Merriman?"

It shows how the problems of the presidency can weigh on a noble mind. Luckily, somebody told him I was not a tailor, but was there to be sworn in as secretary of gross and net, which he did beautifully.

It was probably a mistake to wear the shadow plaid today, because when everybody was closed in the cabinet room, the president smiled at me and said I'd have to wait with my fabric samples in the Oval Office since this was a cabinet meeting and tailors couldn't sit in without a security clearance.

I was too embarrassed to tell him I was a cabinet member. I headed for the door in the silence I could hear [Secretary of Defense] Casper Weinberger whispering to the president:

"Didn't I see you recently swearing that fellow in as secretary of something?"

"George and by golly!" the president cried in a whisper. "Did you catch his name?"

"Merriman Cowell!" whispered Casper.

The president smiled, then spoke to the whole darn cabinet. "For the benefit of those who haven't met our newest cabinet secretary," he said, "I want to introduce Chairman Mao."

When everybody had shaken hands and said "Pleased to meet you, Mr. Chairman." I had a note from [Press Secretary] Larry Speakes. It said, "That Chairman Mao gaffe is off the record."

As though I had to be told! I know the president's great sense of humor is deliberately distorted by Democrats, liberals and even worse in their efforts to make people think he wants to bomb Russia and can't tell a member of his own cabinet from a dead Chinaman.

The president sometimes dozes off during cabinet meetings, just like Mike Deaver [of the White House staff] says. So what. I was surprised he didn't sleep more than he did today. All that talk about balance of payments and the Polish election!

Dozing off on these subjects shows class. Remember what [former President] Nixon said when asked if he wanted to hear about the collapse of the Italian lira? "I don't give a [odious word] about the Italian lira," he said. That crudity is not President Reagan. Start talking Polish zloty to him and, very delicately, he does right off. The man is a class act.

It was heart-warming to see him wake immediately when [Treasury Secretary] Don Regan started talking about our terrific economy and how the Democrats are eating their liver because our policies haven't destroyed the country.

The president said that what really cheered him off was the Democrats accusing him of unfairness. He remembered a movie he'd made with Pat O'Brien in which both he and Pat started life as orphan kids without a cent in the world, and both of them made it to the top by the end of the show, and without stooping to take one dirty nickel from anybody along the way. That's how deeply he believed in fairness.

Then, turning to me, he said, "How is the net holding up?"

Here was my big moment: "No matter what we do," I said, "the gross always turns out to be bigger than the net."

"Can they land just as safely in the gross as they can in the net?" asked the president.

Of course, of course! He was talking about the safety net. Now

I'd given him the impression he also had a safety gross. I sensed I was in trouble, but fortunately he dozed off. Maybe he'll forget it before the cabinet meets again.

—New York Times Service.

Lonesome Jim: Books on the Mississippi

By Andrew H. Malcolm
New York Times Service

GRANITE CITY, Illinois — The young deckhands stood under the light by the bow, ready to tie up their string of heavily laden barges in the lock for the six-foot drop to the next level of the Mississippi River.

From the dark, high up on the lock wall, came a man's voice. "Would you boys like somethin' to read—books or magazines?"

"Uh, yessir," said Glenn Barnes, "that'd be real nice."

Down came a yellow plastic bucket on a length of clothesline. The bucket was crammed with old magazines and books. Later, as they thumbed through the pages, the riverboat men could read a little message stamped in black ink on the cover: "Compliments of Lonesome Jim, Lock 27, Granite City, Ill. 62040."

Almost every night in recent months, the Johnny Appleseed of books has appeared here near St. Louis at Locks 27, the busiest on the United States's busy inland water system. Hour after hour he stands at the water by a large pile of books and magazines. Lonesome Jim greets each boat with the same question, waving at the pilothouse and then disappearing in an old car about midnight.

He is becoming a minor legend on the river, where thousands of people work, moving much of the nation's commerce.

Living and working on the Mississippi is not an intellectual experience. It is a round-the-clock struggle involving strong arms, grinding winches, thundering diesel engines and 30 days without a day off. There are only television, where the signals fade every few hours, and an informal network exchanging X-rated video cassettes. Although Samuel L. Clemens's experience as a Mississippi River pilot inspired his pseudonym, Mark Twain, and his greatest novel, "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," books have not been an integral part of life on the river.

But Lonesome Jim is trying to change that. "I do it," he says, "because I know how awful it is to have nothing to read."

Lonesome Jim is James Hearon, a 57-year-old bachelor.



All photos: AP/Wide World

"Lonesome Jim" lowers bucket of words to boatmen.

When he leaves the lock at night, he returns to his three-room, second-floor apartment here to pursue his own reading.

"My goal is to read 150 books a year, all kinds," he says. "But I'm a little behind in Shakespeare."

By day Hearon runs the library at the old Army Supply Depot, for which he earns \$15,000 a year. It is his mission, he believes, to introduce as many people as possible to the joys of reading.

The reading matter he distributes to the riverboat crews consists mainly of paperbacks and

magazines he has collected from people cleaning out cellars and attics; a few are hardcover books discarded by the library.

Hearon's father was killed in an automobile accident when the boy was 6. So he grew up on his grandparents' farm in Kentucky, reading his Uncle Charlie's dime westerns and his grandmother's romance magazines. "I read everything I could get my hands on," he said. "Even Oxyd boxes."

Then he would climb up on the woodshed to watch the clouds and make up his own stories. "I

thought to myself, now isn't that just about the greatest reward I could ever ask for?"

wanted to be a writer, a really keen writer," he said. "I'm not a writer, but I deal with words and what other people write."

Hearon was in the Air Force and taught English in Afghanistan, Washington and rural Kentucky after studying library science at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia.

Four years ago, when he took over the depot's little library, overgrown bushes obscured the front door. All the books were crammed into two small rooms behind the noisy recreation rooms.

Toddy the bushes are gone. Hearon put in a flower bed instead. The 19,500-volume library, which has everything from classics to cookbooks, sprawls over larger, more modern quarters.

There are tables and chairs for those who want to stay and read.

On Wednesday mornings at 11 o'clock, Hearon has all the neighborhood's day-care children in for a story hour. "I make up every story as I go along, just like I used to on the farm," he said.

But Hearon's greatest pleasure comes from his river work. The lock crew all know him and his 11-year-old Toyota, riding low in the rear because of its lack of clearance, is a familiar sight around the community.

Word about Lonesome Jim is getting around on the river, too. A barge worker recently asked the lock crew to tell "the book guy" that he would be back upriver in 10 days and wanted something to read.

The other day, just as a barge was descending to a barge, the captain aimed his spotlight at Hearon, switched on his loudspeaker, blasted his ship's horn and said, "How y'all doin', Lonesome Jim?"

"What a thrill that was," Hearon said later. "They know me."

But the best was yet to come. "I lowered some books to some guys," Hearon recalled, "and when they got them, they didn't say anything, not thank you, not anything. They just started reading. I mean seriously reading, right there on the bow. And I thought to myself, now isn't that just about the greatest reward I could ever ask for?"

PEOPLE

Cousteau to Sink Boat

The oceanographer Jacques Yves Cousteau told a French television station Tuesday that he would sink his boat, the Calypso, in the ocean when the ship ends a four-year expedition through the South Pacific next March. He said he would take that action rather than "prostitute" the vessel as an exhibition piece. "We have refused an offer from the United States to buy her for \$3.2 million," Cousteau said during taping of a program to be aired in September. He bought and renovated the 141-foot (43-meter) World War II minesweeper in the late 1940s and has since sailed it "more than a million miles in almost all the seas of the world."

Cousteau will build a new exploration vessel, Calypso II, proposed by an energy-conserving wind-powered turbine.

The prince, 63, added that he wanted to retire at the end of the year from his position as president of the International Equestrian Federation. He said, too, he only wanted to take part in domestic tournaments in the future.

The 1944 notebook of a reporter by the name of Jean-Paul Sartre was reprinted for the first time since the war. Monday, as Paris began commemorating the 40th anniversary of its liberation from four years of Nazi occupation. When tanks of the Free French forces rumbled into Paris the evening of Aug. 24, to be followed later by American troops, the capital was reeling after six days of street fighting between the underground resistance movement and fleeing German soldiers. Sartre, then 39, agreed to recount the atmosphere of the uprising for the underground newspaper Combat — edited by his friend, the writer Albert Camus. The series appeared in print from Aug. 23 to Sept. 4, 1944. "Even in the quietest areas, the sharp sound of a pebble hitting a stone rings out every two or three minutes; — it is the sound of a bullet. Elsewhere, suddenly, coming from who knows where, a submachine gun spatters fire," Sartre said in first of the series. Describing a group of civilians caught in cross fire between resistance fighters and German tanks, Sartre wrote: "They waited patiently, showing no anger, but with just a touch of anguish, the same way they wait for bread each day outside the bakeries, or wait for the Americans to arrive." Sartre died in 1980.

A former captain who fought in the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War and died by his family to have died in the war, was welcomed home Tuesday in Burgos, an eastern Spanish city. Jose Navarro Ruiz, 74, who fought with the losing Republicans against General Francisco Franco's forces, was recently found in a mental institution in Algeria with amnesia. He was greeted by his wife, Josefina, 84, his daughter, also named Josefina, and stepson, Luis Sanchez Ruiz, who still thinks he is living in 1953, was discovered by Dr. Jose Manuel Mendez during a recent visit to the mental institution.

Leonard Bell, a Cape Cod plumber whose pickup truck collided with a convertible driven by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, requested a court hearing Monday on the reckless driving charges filed against him, court officials said. The hearing probably will be scheduled for late September. The senator, 52, his youngest son Patrick, 17, and Bell, 63, suffered minor injuries in the crash. Friday near the Kennedy compound at Hyannis, Massachusetts, police charged Bell with driving to excess and failing to stay in his own lane. No charges were filed against Kennedy.

John Denver says the three most important global issues are nuclear weapons, the population explosion and the environment. "I hope the world without nuclear weapons, a world free from hunger and a world where people have great consideration for the environment," the singer said in Tokyo Monday. Denver is in Japan to give a free concert Wednesday at Lake Biwa, 220 miles (350 kilometers) southwest of Tokyo, to publicize an environmental conference on the environment to be held next week in Otsu.

Britain's Prince Philip, who came in 18th in world coach driving championships that ended Monday in Budapest, said, "I'm only 50 percent satisfied with my performance."

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